# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## GEN. GRANT.

### His Opinion of the Civil Service Bill--He will Crush the Whisky Rings.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning prints in its Washington despatches the following:—

The question of a wholesale displacement of Johnson's officials who hold commissions by and with the advice and consent of the Republican Senate, on the 4th of March next, by the incoming administration, has been the subject of deep consideration by the friends of General Grant for a long time past. The subject having lately been alluded to in conversations with the President-elect, he emphatically declared his opposition, in so many words, to the old Jackson doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. In other words, he is opposed to turning men out of office merely for opinion's sake. The purpose of his administration will be the faithful performance of the duties of his great office; to see that the laws are carried out; that honesty and economy prevail in the public service, and that all the offices are filled by capable and efficient men. This is understood to mean that if an officer in the public service has shown a peculiar fitness for his position, and evidence of his ability to perform its functions in the highest degree of excellence and with honesty of purpose, no matter what his political opinions may be, it would be improper to displace that officer with one who could at least perform the duties no better. While it is probable that General Grant will seek in the Republican party men to fill the various offices, it is certain that he will look more closely to the fitness of the candidate than to his political services to any party; and that the claims of no man on the latter ground merely will be considered. General Grant has also said in conversation, recently, that he is in favor of the general features of Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill.

**More Statements Regarding the General's Views--A Social Chat.**

The Washington correspondence (Dec. 24) of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* contains the following:—

It is quite evident that General Grant's silence is not the result of obtuseness or want of ideas. Since his return to Washington he has not been remarkable for reticence. On the contrary, he seems to have taken every proper occasion to express his opinions on current topics.

Just before Congress met he announced himself as desiring to see passed an amendment to the Constitution making a uniform rule of suffrage. He also reiterated his favorable opinion of the Wade amendment, limiting a President to one term.

At an interview with members of the House, General Grant took occasion to urge the absolute necessity of a session of the Forty-first Congress, to begin on the 4th of March next. He said that legislation was greatly behind the real needs of the country, and that, further, his administration would require the presence of Congress to aid in the adoption of measures that might be found absolutely necessary for the pacification of the country.

This ends, without doubt, all attempts to repeal the act by which each Congress is required to meet on the 4th of March, though it is understood the House Judiciary Committee agree to report a bill for that purpose.

Another and desirable evidence of the General's watchfulness is seen in the sending of members of his staff to make thorough inspections in the disturbed States. It is understood they are directed to make the most careful examination into the state of affairs. General Parker is to leave soon for the Gulf States, and Assistant Adjutant-General Leet has already gone to Sheridan's department.

A gentleman who spent several hours recently at General Grant's residence, with several others, gives me some interesting gossip about the interview. The person referred to was a former friend of the Grant family, and knew the General when a West Point cadet at home on a visit. Like others I have seen, he did not believe the cadet had any elements of power and grandeur in his character, and told how vehemently he controverted General Hamer's (the Congressman by whom Grant was nominated to West Point), and who afterwards fell in Mexico) declaration that Lieutenant Grant would make his mark, for that there was a good deal in him.

My informant was delighted with the easy geniality of the General, and described with gusto his manner and conversation. Among other things he said that Grant told how surprised he was at the number of men Pemberton had at Vicksburg when he surrendered. He (General Grant) supposed the force to be not more than fifteen thousand. Pemberton told him, when they were arranging terms of surrender, that his men must be fed until they could reach their own lines and depots. This was acquiesced in. Pemberton then said he should need supplies immediately. I asked him for "how many?" said Grant, and when he told me "32,000 men," my eyes, gentlemen, opened as wide as that—at the same time illustrating by placing his thumb and forefinger together so as to make a large oval. There was a laugh over this. Many stories were told of campaigns and movements. The regard for Sherman, so well known to the country, was shown quite plainly by several allusions to him, and especially in the narration of incidents connected with the surrender of Johnston.

Senator Wilson, who was present, remarked jocularly that he had noticed that the General had been closeted with McClellan. Grant responded affirmatively, and further said that McClellan was an able man and soldier.

The only point on which he expressed himself during the conversation that bore upon public affairs, was in relation to General Sheridan, and his removal from the command of Louisiana. It was an easy and fair deduction from his remarks, to believe that among the first, if not the very first, act of his Administration as "Commander-in-Chief" would be the signing of an order placing Little Phil in command of Louisiana and Texas, probably also of all the Transmississippi region.

**A New Cabinet Slate.**

The new Cabinet "slate," revised and corrected for the Christmas holidays and the recess of Congress, is as follows:—

*Secretary of State.*—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

*Secretary of the Treasury*—Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio.

*Secretary of War*—General George B. McClellan, of New York.

*Secretary of the Navy*—Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, of Pennsylvania.

The positions of Secretary of the Interior, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General are now blank.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**The Whisky Rings.**

General Grant says he is "so much of a radical that he will tear up the whisky, railroad, and insular rings" by the roots if he has to fill every important civil office in the country with army and navy regular officers, whom he knows he can rely on for an honest and faithful discharge of their duties." His *pronunciamento* will also explain Senator Edmunds' silly bill about two offices.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mrs. General Gaines is in New Orleans.

—A poor Irish woman named Catharine Hayes went insane from domestic troubles in Palmer, Mass., last week.

—Jack Winters, who has murdered his seventh man, and broke jail in Memphis lately, has been rearrested in Shelby county, Texas.

## *CUBA.*

**A Letter to Secretary Seward--The Revolutionists Praying for Recognition as Belligerents.**

The following communication was addressed during the latter part of October last, by General C. Cespedes, General-in-Chief of the liberating forces in Cuba, and the members of the Junta of the Provisional Government, to Secretary Seward:—

The Cubans, weary of the degrading oppression by which they have been ruled during more than three centuries; defrauded of all their hopes to obtain the rights to which all men aspire who in their conscience wish for liberty; humiliated even to the deprivation of freedom of speech in order to claim a place at the table of civilization, to which their known aptitude for filling all careers and public offices entitles them, have finally raised the standard of liberty on our beautiful and unfortunate native soil, under the folds of which all those have rallied who, like ourselves, nourish the desire of conquering our liberties and constituting a free government that can assure our future and open a broad field, enabling us to march on the path of progress towards those aspirations which are the hope of humanity.

Animated by such a holy cause and by the voice of our country, we arose against the Government of Spain, in the encampment of Demajagua, in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, to the number of five hundred men, who although not all trained to warfare, were determined to defend even unto death the standard that we had raised, until we had obtained the object of our hopes, our independence—in fact, until we had driven the tyranny and despotism of Spain forever from our shores, which to the present day has marked our brows with the stigma of the most degrading slavery.

Providence, that always helps and guides men who feel their existence in order to follow their autonomy, has granted that we happily took the path of revolution, and although we were only five hundred men, badly armed, and still worse disciplined, and driven to a mountain by well organized Government troops of Spain, we now number fifteen thousand men, sufficiently well equipped and possessing ample munitions of war—an army that has arrived triumphantly, continually routing the enemy and augmenting, because the voice of liberty is responded to from the bosoms of our forests, by men willing to struggle against tyranny, like the plants that rise and become animated by the first rays of the sun; and so unsparing is the hand of oppression that ignorance awakes from the depths of its darkness to join in the strife.

We now hold much more than fifty leagues of the interior of this island in the Eastern Department, among which are the people (or communities) of Jiguani, Tunas, Baire, Yara, Barrancas, Dani, Canto, Embarcadero, Guisa, and Horno, besides the cities of Bayamo and Holguin, in all numbering 107,853 inhabitants, who obey us and have sworn to shed the last drop of blood in our cause.

In the mentioned city of Bagamo we have established a provisional government and formed our general quarters, where we hold more than 800 of the enemy prisoners, taken from the Spanish army, among whom are generals and governors of high rank. All this has been accomplished in ten days, without other resources than those offered by the country we have passed through, without other arms than those taken from the enemy, and without other losses than three or four killed and six or eight wounded. What does this indicate? It indicates that the Cubans are not so weak nor such cowards as rumored; it indicates that we are prepared and capable to remove the government that oppresses us, that injustice cannot reign forever, that a day will come when all great crimes will meet with punishment, and that the aspirations of a people guided on their rough path by the finger of Providence cannot so easily be deviated or held back.

However, in order to succeed in our holy cause, we require the intervention of the influence of civilized and free nations, so that, recognized as belligerents, they will cause the rights of people and the laws of humanity to be respected, and avoid barbarous measures that are not of modern times, and could be brought into action by such a government as that of Spain, obliging us to make reprisals that are repugnant to our sentiments, and that would tend to stain the purity and the nobleness of our cause.

For this reason we recollect that in America there exists a great and generous nation to which we are united by important ties of commerce, and great sympathy for its wise republican institutions that have served us as a basis for the formation of ours; we have not doubted for one moment in addressing ourselves to it, through the medium of the Minister of State, praying for its concurrence and aid of its influence in favor of the conquest of our liberty, which cannot be doubtful or strange, since after being constituted we must form, sooner or later, an integral part of such powerful nation; for the same reasons that the people of America are called to form one nation, and to be the admiration and the fear of the whole world.

We take the liberty to hand you a copy of the manifesto that we have published, with the two first copies of our official paper, the *Cubano Libre*, the only independent publication that has ever appeared in Cuba. We are, sir, etc. etc. C. M. Cespedes, General-in-Chief, etc.

## *GLADSTONE.*

**Interesting Letter from the English Prime Minister in Regard to Our Country.**

Premier Gladstone, of England, wrote the following to C. Edwards Lester, of New York:—

11 Carlton House Terrace, Aug. 8, 1867.—Sir:—Your letter of November 30, 1866, arrived in London while I was on the Continent of Europe. I did not receive it till the time when the session of Parliament began, and I then postponed replying to it in the hope that by a careful perusal of the work you were so good as to send me, on "The Glory and Shame of England," I might qualify myself to show that it not worthy I was at least sensible of your kindness.

I have not yet completed that perusal, in consequence of the heavy pressure of public duties on my time. But I have read a good portion of the work, and with great interest.

I am quite satisfied of the justice of its intention towards my country. I am not so satisfied of the uniform justice of its execution. But I am aware that arrogance and self-confidence are among our national faults; that we require to be taken down—so to speak—by the estimates that others form of us; that the more plain-spoken those estimates are, the better for us; and that even if they occasionally err on the side of severity, we shall not seriously suffer by the error, while we may and ought greatly to gain by the criticism in general.

All such criticisms should help every Englishman, individually, who is called upon to discharge public duties, in forming a strong and earnest resolution to discharge them, with the aid of the Almighty, to the best of his feeble powers. For this help I, on my own part, sincerely thank you.

I must also thank you for the favorable and friendly tone of all such notices as I have met in the work. They are much beyond my desert.

With respect to the opinion I publicly expressed, at a period during the war, that the South had virtually succeeded in achieving its independence, I could not be surprised or offended if the expression of such an opinion at such a time had been treated in your work much less kindly than the notices I find at pages 529–523. I must confess that I was wrong; that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My "sympathies" were then where they had long before been, where they are now—with *the whole* American people.

I, probably like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed, conscientiously if erroneously, an opinion that twenty-four millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger (of course assuming that they would hold together) without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer to emancipation under a Southern Government than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date (August, 1862) been abandoned, and which always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slaveholding interest of the South.

As far as regards the special or separate interests of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always contended that it was best for *our* interest that the Union should be kept entire.

Forgive these details on a matter which has now lost its interest. I have only to conclude by renewing my thanks and by expressing my most earnest desire that your country, already so great, may grow, prosper, and flourish more and more for its own benefit, and for the benefit of the world. Believe me, sir, yours, etc.,

W. E. Gladstone.

C. Edwards Lester, Esq., New York.

## *GENERAL LONGSTREET.*

**His Estimate of General Grant--His Plan of Reconstruction — Congress Should be Supported.**

General James Longstreet has written the following patriotic letter:—

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 24.—My Dear Sir:—Many of our Southern men seem to have lost sight of the fundamental doctrine—the interest of the people—in their zeal to maintain their ideas of consistency, which consists in adhering to old truths whether they work for weal or for woe. I regret that I am not better prepared to meet your wishes for information in regard to the future policy of our new President. Although I have had the pleasure of several interviews with him, within the last few years, I have not sought to learn his appreciation of political questions of the present or of the future. I regard his past course and decided character as the surest guarantees of his future course. The floating idea that has attached itself to the minds of the many, that he may yet prove to be a Democrat, is like many other speculations that gain circulation and credence; but only serve to deceive those who are credulous enough to indulge them. It we recall to mind the events of the last two years, we shall remember that General Grant's position at one time was such as to insure his nomination for President by the party that he might choose as most in accord with his views of public policy; and subsequent events indicate that his personal popularity is such as to have turned the balance in his favor. It seems to me unreasonable, therefore, to expect to find him, at this late day, seeking alliance with the old party. His antecedents clearly mark him as a national man, and of such he gives assurance of his adhesion to the party whose basis is the Union, and that the influence of his administration will be applied to its complete and prosperous restoration. A fair-minded people must know, however, that no individual, unaided, can accomplish this great purpose. He must needs have the assistance of the North, of the South, of the East, and of the West. Having assurances of co-operation from other parts of the country, he only wants that of the South to complete the combination which will give to his administration a happy advent, and comfortable anticipations of its salutary progress. That the people of the South desire practical reconstruction there can be no doubt; but it seems to be difficult to develop that sentiment so as to produce practical results. Drifting along in the channel into which chance seems to have thrown me, I begin to find myself, like many others, ready with my theory. As it may interest you, I give you a concise statement of it. If you find that you can make it useful, you are at liberty to do so:—The wealth of the South lies in its soil. If this proposition is true, its sequents are equally so.

1. Labor is essential to make that wealth available. 2. To command labor, laws must encourage and protect it. Also their consequents. To encourage and invite labor, evidences of protection must be made manifest through the operation of law upon labor that we have. Hence, it appears that the value of our lands depends upon our labor, our labor upon the law, and the law upon us. A failure upon our part, therefore, to enact and enforce proper laws, will be as fatal to the interests of the owners of real estate as confiscation. And yet, all that Congress asks us to do is to avail ourselves of the only means by which we may avoid serious depreciation of our material interests. That is, this will be the practical result of reconstruction, under national legislation, upon our interests. The moving cause of that legislation, probably, was "security for the future." Here we may discover the line that should mark our connection with reconstruction. It begins and ends in our care for home interests. It will be time enough to begin to look into the future when we have provided for the present. The politicians of the old school seem anxious to impress upon the minds of our young men the importance of rejecting all propositions coming from the Republican party, or else they dishonor their own blood and the blood of their fallen comrades. But gentlemen should remember that they only dishonor their comrades when they dishonor themselves, and that there cannot be dishonor in ready obedience to law and a proper care for our own welfare. On the contrary, to discard the law and expose ourselves to unnecessary difficulties is near akin to dishonor. It is true that many worthy persons are disfranchised under the law, but the readiest and surest means of relief are through the law. I conclude, therefore, that interest, and duty, and honor demand that we should place ourselves in a condition to support the laws of Congress. When we have done so, we shall receive abundantly of help from the Executive, and from the other members of the Government. I remain, very truly yours, James Longstreet.

Mr. John H. Dent, Cave Spring, Ga.

## *ENGLAND.*

**Ages and Salaries of the New British Ministry.**

The following is a list of the new British Ministry, their ages, and the respective salaries they receive:—

| | | Age. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Mr. Gladstone | | 59 | £5,000 |
| Lord High Chancellor, Lord Hatherley (Sir W. Page Wood) | | 68 | 10,000 |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe | | 57 | 5,000 |
| Secretaries of State. | Home Department, Mr. H. Bruce | 53 | |
| | Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon | 69 | 5,000 each |
| | Colonies, Earl Granville | 53 | |
| | War Department, Mr. Cardwell | 55 | |
| | India, Duke of Argyle | 45 | |
| First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. H. C. E. Childers | | 41 | 4,500 |
| President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bright | | 57 | 2,000 |
| President of the Council, Earl de Grey | | 41 | 2,000 |
| Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Kimberley | | 42 | 2,000 |
| President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. G. J. Goschen | | 37 | 2,000 |
| Postmaster-General, Marquis of Hartington | | 35 | 3,000 |
| Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Chichester Fortescue | | 45 | 4 000 |
| The above form the Cabinet. | | | |
| First Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Layard | | 51 | 2,000 |
| Vice-President of the Council, Mr. W. E. Forster | | 51 | 2,000 |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Dufferin | | 42 | 2,000 |
| Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer | | 38 | 20,000 |
| Attorney-General, Sir Robert Collier | | 51 | 5 000 |
| Solicitor-General, Mr. J. D. Coleridge | | 47 | 3,500 |

—"Omahogs" is the euphonious designation of the speculative geniuses resident in Omaha.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Affairs in Baltimore—An Editor's Redress—Arrest of Alleged Assassins—European Market Reports.

### Financial and Commercial

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**An Editor Indemnified.**

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—The jury in the case of Daniel Dechert, editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, gave him a verdict against the Hagerstown corporation for $7500 damages for allowing his office, types, etc., to be destroyed by a mob in 1862, and driving him out of town as a secessionist. Other cases of a similar character are pending. This case is likely to be taken as a precedent for numberless suits throughout Maryland.

Wills M. White, a well-known citizen, was

**Drowned**

on Saturday whilst skating on the Spring Gardens. He leaves a wife and family.

William Kincade, a celebrated circus rider, died here on Saturday of heart disease.

Two Irishmen, named Patrick McGuire and Patrick Lannar, have been arrested, charged with the

**Assassination**

of Douglas Love recently at Lonaconing, Allegheny coal mines.

## *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

London, Dec. 28—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 95.

Liverpool, Dec. 28—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 12,000 bales. California wheat, 11s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 10c. Flour, 26@26s. 6d. Corn, 38s. 6d.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

Baltimore, Dec. 28—Cotton firm; middlings upland, 28c. Flour quiet, prices weak and nominally unchanged. Wheat is extremely dull and nothing doing. Corn firm; prime white at 85@87c.; yellow at 87@88c. Oats dull at 68@68c. Rye firm at $1·45@1·55. Provisions unchanged and small business. Pork at $28. Bacon—hams, 17c.; clear sides, 17¼c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 18c. Lard, 17½@@18c.

New York, Dec. 28.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Reading, 99; Canton Co., 49; Erie, 40¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111½; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 166; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Hudson River, 133¼; 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 106¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 105¼. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼.

## *LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.*

### THE HILL MURDER.

**Trial of George S. Twitchell--Testimony for the Defense.**

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

The attendance at court this morning was thinner than on the previous days of this trial, there being many vacant seats both within the bar and the auditorium. The prisoner was at ease, apparently, and was attended constantly by his father and friends. As soon as the Court was opened the defense, without further delay, proceeded with the examination of their witnesses.

John R Pickler, sworn.—I am a physician at Mantua, formerly Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, New Jersey; I have known the prisoner some twelve or fifteen years, and know others who know him; his character for peace and good order, honesty and humanity, was good.

Cross-examined—I think he left Carpenter's Landing about four years ago.

Lemuel Willis, sworn.—I reside at Woodbury, where I have lived about twenty-five years; I have known the prisoner twelve or fifteen years; I have had opportunities of learning the esteem in which he was held by his acquaintances; his character for peace, good order, humanity, honesty, and regularity of conduct was good.

Joseph R. Norris, sworn.—I have resided at Mantua fifteen years, and have known the prisoner fifteen years; I never knew him to be other than an upright, honorable young man.

William Middleton, sworn.—I reside at Mantua; have known the prisoner thirteen years; so far as I have heard his character has always been good.

Robert Hughes, sworn.—I do business in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner three or four years; he did business in the market some seven months; I have had opportunities of learning the esteem he was held in by his acquaintances; his character has always been good, so far as I know.

James Logan, sworn.—I reside at No. 42c Dickerson street; have known the prisoner three years and a-half; made his acquaintance at Dock Street Market; his character is good.

George K. Hollaway sworn—I reside at No. 50½ Dickerson street; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Daniel Outebridge sworn—I reside at No. 826 South Fourth street, and do business in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner about four years; his character, as far as I have heard, has been always good.

Isaiah Kurtz sworn—I reside in Camden and do business at Dock Street Market, where I made the acquaintance of the prisoner; have seen him almost every day for four years; his character has been good.

Horace Hammill sworn—I reside at Camden, and am engaged in business at Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Jacob Hinchman sworn—I live in Camden, and do business in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Albert Daniels sworn—I reside at No. 216 Lombard street, and do business at Dock Street Market; known the prisoner four years; he has a good, honest character.

Leonard Fisler sworn—I am in business at the Twelfth Street Market; have know the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Bartle Kelly sworn—I do business at Twelfth Street Market; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Leonard Jump sworn—I do business at No. North Third street; have known the prisoner about four years; his character is very good.

Phillis Fisler sworn—I reside in Camden; have known the prisoner four or five years; his character is good.

Charles Kidd sworn—I reside at No. 310 Cypress street; have known the prisoner four years ago; his character is good.

William Zeiss sworn—I reside at No. 114 S. Fifteenth street; I have known the prisoner twenty years, and know many others who know him; his character is good.

J. S. Thorne sworn—I have known the prisoner about two years; his character is good.

Cross-examination—I was introduced to the prisoner by Mr. Joseph Gilbert, at the latter's house.

John McCully sworn—I reside at No. 238 Catharine street; I have known the prisoner intimately for two years; know a great many others who know him; his character is good.

George Home sworn—I reside at No. 1831 Wallace streets; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good.

Samuel Simes sworn—I am a druggist; have known the prisoner two years; his character is good; I have frequently seen him in company with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill; I last saw them together about nine months ago.

Question—What was his manner towards her?

Mr. Hagert—I object, because the date of the witness' knowledge is too remote. The objection was sustained.

Question—How late did you know him to do an act of kindness to her?

Mr. Hagert—I object, because the question presumes that which the witness has not said. Objection sustained.

The witness was withdrawn for the present.

William Gregg sworn—I reside at No. 1023 Clinton street; have known the prisoner two years; his character is good.

George W. Hollingshead sworn—I reside at No. 723 Spruce street, and am doing business in Camden; I know the prisoner; his character is good.

Cross-examined—I have known him about four months.

John P. Mead sworn—I am a manufacturer of silver-plated ware, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; this is a bill of goods sold by me. (A paper was handed the witness.) It is a bill written and receipted by myself; I recollect the transaction of the purchase perfectly well; several ladies called at the store and looked at some spoons and forks which they bought at the time, and also at some ladies; one of them gave the name of Twitchell; the other was a much older lady; when the money had been paid the elder lady asked to have a bill made out in the name of Twitchell, and I supposed that was her name; she paid the money.

John C. Hoskins sworn—I am in the queensware business; this is my receipt at the bottom of this bill. (Paper given the witness.) I sold these goods on the 10th of April, 1866; they were selected on this day, and on the 11th were delivered at No. 319 South Tenth street; the name on the bill and the name on the cash-book is Mrs. Twitchell; I do not recollect distinctly who made the purchase; it was a lady; the charge in the book of original entries is against Mrs. Twitchell. (This, together with the silverware bill, were given in evidence.)

James H. Cornwall sworn—In May, 1865, I was in the carpet business at No. 519 Chesnut street; (bill given witness) I know this was receipted by the book-keeper in the house; I recollect that Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were in the store looking at some carpets, and were unable to decide among three or four patterns; next day Mrs. Hill came with them; she seemed to decide upon a pattern for the parlor; the goods mentioned in this bill were those sold, and were charged to Mrs. Twitchell; the bill was paid by Mr. Twitchell; (another bill was handed witness); this was receipted by the book-keeper, and was made out to Mrs. Twitchell; I know nothing of the transaction.

(These bills being offered in evidence, the first was admitted and the latter excluded.)

George J. Henkels sworn.—I am a cabinet-maker at Nos. 1301 and 1303 Chesnut street. (A bill was handed the witness.) This bill was made out and receipted by me; two or three parties were at the store several times making the selection; Mr. Twitchell was one of them, and several ladies came also; when they had been delivered Mr. Twitchell came to the store and paid the amount in money, $625; subsequently they made another purchase, which was also paid for by Mr. Twitchell, the amount being $242; some lady came with Mr. Twitchell, but I do not know who she was; I do not think she was sixty years old; I never saw Mrs. Hill that I am aware of; the second bill was charged to Mrs. Twitchell.

The bills were offered in evidence, but the District Attorney objected, because he understood the offer to be to prove that Mrs. Hill had made a gift of this personal property to her daughter, and it had not been proven that Mrs. Hill was present at either of these purchases. Mr. Mann said he thought it sufficient to show only that they were bought and kept in Mrs. Twitchell's name, with the knowledge and by the consent of Mrs. Hill; this going to support the offer to prove that the daughter already owned her mother's personal estate, and could therefore derive no profit from her death.

Judge Brewster said he would like to hear from the defense how this question of furniture affected the subject of this trial. "Suppose," said his Honor, "two men occupy the same room in a hotel, and in the morning one is found murdered, and the other having blood upon his clothes, is arrested, and charged with the homicide; in the murdered man's trunk is found a due bill from the man under arrest, and the latter proposes to rebut the presumption of his guilt by proving that he owned the washstand and other articles in the room; now, would this be admitted in evidence? I have been unable to see the connection."

Mr. Mann said he understood this case to be entirely different from that of two men at a hotel; this was the case of members of the same family, among whom the kindliest relations should be presumed to exist. If a man was in the habit of giving his son $500 at the beginning of every month, and on the day preceding the usual one for payment he was murdered, and the son was arrested accused with the murder for gain, would it not be competent to show what the father was doing for the son, and what these relations were? This he thought was a precisely similar case. He thought it proper to show that Mrs. Hill had provided her daughter with everything that was required for her comfort, and there was nothing left to cause a motive for such a deed.

Mr. Hagert replied that the offer of the defense was not analogous to the case of a man about to receive money from the deceased; but here it was proposed to show that Mrs. Twitchell was in possession of property purchased two years before the murder.

The Court was divided in opinion, and therefore the objection fell, and the bills were admitted.

William Shuldy, sworn.—On May 29th I was engaged in George C. Rukoff's looking-glass house, in Arch street, below Tenth; (bill shown to witness); this is my receipt upon this bill; these goods were purchased at the store and charged to Mr. Twitchell; Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were present when the goods were selected; (other bills were handed to the witness; these bills were receipted by me; the goods were paid for and the goods were delivered at Tenth and Pine streets; according to my recollection Mrs. Hill was present at every purchase; Mrs. Twitchell directed them to be charged to herself, and paid the money.

(The bills were given in evidence to the jury.)

Thomas Steele sworn—Proved a bill to Mrs. Twitchell for stoves, and the document was put in evidence.

In regard to the offer made on Saturday to prove declarations by the deceased to the effect that she had given the house and all its contents, except the piano, to Mrs Twitchell, which offer was objected to, and argued by counsel, Judge Brewster expressed his opinion that the evidence was inadmissible. Judge Ludlow, however, differed; the effect of which division was to admit the evidence.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Civil Courts.—None of these Courts were in session this morning, except District Court No. 1, where jury trials were going on.

—A number of wild boars being, a few days ago, pursued in the wood of Champvoux (France), made their appearance suddenly in the hamlet of Quatre-Vents, in the midst of a group of about twenty persons, who at once took to flight. But shortly after, seeing that the animals had passed on rapidly, they recovered their courage, and finding that one of the intruders had stopped to take breath, they returned and attacked it, expecting an easy conquest. However, they were wofully deceived, for it turned fiercely on the assailants, and making a charge, overthrew men, women, and children, and made its escape. Taree persons received severe wounds.

## *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, Dec. 28 1868.

The inquiry for money continues as active as ever, and the tendency is for higher rates of discount. We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on Government, and 7@9 per cent. on other acceptable securities. In stocks the transactions are very light. It is very strange that, since the Money market has been so often and so extremely stringent the past year, that some decided action has not been taken by those who have been so much injured by the "corners" that have been gotten up under those money pressures over which the legitimate business men of the country have no control whatever, but are made to suffer severely and frequently by the disarrangement of their financial affairs.

Stocks were very dull to-day, as will be seen by a glance at the above record of the transactions. Government loans were steady at Saturday's quotations, with small sales. City loans, new issues, sold at 100@100¼, and the old certificates were offered at 97. Lehigh gold loan sold at 87¼, no change.

In Reading Railroad there was a firmer feeling, and it closed at 49¼@49¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad dropped ½, and closed at 53¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 129½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45½; Lehigh Valley at 55½; Catawissa preferred at 31; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25.

In Canal shares the only sales were of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no change.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 5-20s '65, Jy. cp. | 105¼ | 23 sh C. & Am. | 129¾ |
| $1000 City 6s, New | 100½ | 100 sh Read. | 49½ |
| $2000 do. opg. | 100½ | 200 do. | 49¾ |
| $1,000 Leh 6s, gold | 87½ | 52 do. | 49¾ |
| 100 sh Penna R. | 56¾ | 100 sh Sch Nv Pf. | 20 |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110½; 5-20s, 1864, 106¼@107; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 107½@107¾; July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¼@110½; do., 1864, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, 107¾@107½; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¾@135.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 110¼@110¾; do., 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107¾@108; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867, new, 110¾@111; do., 1868, 110¾@111¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@134¾; Silver, 130¼@132.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph--1 P. M**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 157½ | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 119¾ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 39¾ | West. Union Tel. | 33¼ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 98½ | Clev. and Tol. R. R. | 101¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 88½ | Toledo & Wabash | 58¾ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. | 84 | Mil. & St. Paul com. | 67¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 81¼ | Adams Express | 48½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 84 | Wells, Fargo Exp. | 25½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 117¼ | Gold | 134½ |
| Pitts, F. W. & Chi. | 111½ | | |

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

Monday, Dec. 28.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady at $8@8·25 per 64 lbs. for prime new. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·58@2·62.

The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots for immediate use, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@8 12½ for Northwestern extra family; $8 75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new movement to notice in the Wheat market, and the inquiry is confined to prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of Red at $1·90@2·05, and amber at $2·10@2·12. Rye is steady at $1·60 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without special change. Sales of 500 bushels old yellow at $1·10; 1000 bushels new do. at 80@90c., according to dryness; and new white at 85@87c. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74@75c.

Whisky is held at $1 03@1 05 per gallon, duty paid.

**Philadelphia Cattle Market.**

Monday, Dec. 28.—The Cattle market was active last week, but prices were without change; 1100 head sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do. and 6@7c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales

*Head.*

32, Dengler & McCleese, Virginia, 6@8, gr.
70, P. McFillen, Western, 8@10½, gr.
75, P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@8¾, gr.
70, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½, gr.
80, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
91, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@10½, gr.
75, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9¼, gr.
125, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6¼@10, gr.
57, T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7¼, gr.
60, H. Chain, Western, 6@7, gr.
50, John Smith, Western, 7@10, gr.
60, L. Frank, Western, 6@8¼, gr.
80, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@9, gr.
65, Hope & Co., Western, 6¼@9, gr.
40, S. Dryfoos, Western, 6@8, gr.
12, James Aull, Western, 7@7½, gr.
12, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 6¼@9¼, gr.
25, Kemble & Wallace, Chester co., 7½@9¼, gr.
20, R. Kuly, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
18, D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 4@6, gr.

Hogs were in demand at an advance. 4000 head sold at the different yards at $13·50@14·50 ₱ 100 lbs., net.

Cows were without change. 150 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $50 @ 85 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in fair demand. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 4½@6½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Dec. 28—Arrived, steamship Weser, from Bremen.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

Southampton, Dec. 28.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Rhein

Queenstown, Dec. 28.—Arrived yester

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Grant's Policy.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Apparently a man can have a policy and not know it. The idea that the President elect is a person without a policy seems merely to have flowed from a misunderstanding in regard to the use of words, and is part of the difference that arises between the community and a man who never heard a thing "called by that name before." Grant has, in fact, very positive ideas on a great many subjects, and as the world pretty well knows that he is a man who sticks to his ideas, we shall be astonished if these firmly held views do not in time make a very substantial fabric of policy more puzzling than pleasing to Congress. He has, for instance, rather close notions on national expenditure and simple thoughts in regard to economy. He believes that a nation in debt, as this nation is, and actually not meeting its obligations already incurred, has no right to go on incurring new obligations, and we fancy that the plain people will concur with him in this. Here, then, is a point of policy of the most extensive import. It is sound in morality and in finance, but we cannot hope that the Congressional jobbers will accept it.

### The Coming Element in Politics.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

The subject of female suffrage has been taken up with more earnestness than ever. This is the case in England, as it is the case here. In nearly every city organizations have been perfected to awaken attention and provoke discussion. Nor is the time of the advocates of female suffrage spent in holding national conventions, passing resolutions, and making speeches. They have taken hold of the subject in a spirit of downright earnestness, and with a determination to carry forward the agitation till it shall result in an extension of the franchise to the sex. The politicians may as well take note and shape their conduct accordingly. The women have waited and petitioned, passed resolutions and made speeches—no end of them—and now they propose to force their claims upon the public mind, and take a hand in shaping politics to their own ends. So the gentlemen who want office and who make it part of their duties in a canvass to call upon the constituency, flatter the women and kiss the babies, must understand that that sort of soliciting won't work any longer. They will hereafter be put to another sort of test, and must expect to be sharply cross-examined on the subject of suffrage and equality of civil rights as between the sexes. It is conceded by experienced canvassers that the complexion of an election depends very much on the home influence, and the side the sister, the mother, or the wife espouses. Tolerably firm Republicans have been known to yield to this influence and vote the Democratic ticket, and *vice versâ*.

The fact is that the influence of the sex in matters of religion, politics, and social relations is as unlimited as it is undefined, and of very considerable importance to one who looks well to the controlling forces in a political canvass. It must be taken into the account, for it is a daily-increasing and felt quantity. The women of America, especially since the war, have taken a very lively interest in politics, and have so well informed themselves that it is not uncommon to find a lady capable of discussing capital questions with an intelligence and clearness of view that we expect only in those who have devoted much time to the study of politics and adopted it as a profession. There is no probability that hereafter there will be any complaint of indifferentism on the subject among them. As women become enlightened in political affairs—and that is to say as they grow conscious of their own power, and the ends to which it can be profitably directed—they will display it in a more positive form than we have seen, and will probably follow the impulsion they have acquired, till it results in an almost universal demand for a direct influence in politics. Men, when approached on that subject, usually dismiss it with the general remark that when it is evident that women really want to vote, no obstacle will be allowed to stand in the way of their doing so. Encouraged by this, Lucy Stone makes a powerful appeal to working-women, who wish to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, to petition Congress for a change in the Constitution, extending suffrage to the female sex. The following is the form of petition proposed:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The undersigned citizens of the United States pray your honorable bodies that in any proposed amendment to the Constitution which may come before you in regard to suffrage, and in any law affecting suffrage in the District of Columbia, or any Territory, the right of voting may be given to women on the same terms as men.

To this petition she adds:—

"Let the widow, living on her 'life-use' of the pitiful 'thirds,' and 'allowed to remain forty days without paying rent in the house of her deceased husband,' sign it.

"Let the wife from whom the law takes the right to what she earns, and the power to make a will without her husband's consent, sign it.

"Let the mother who has no legal right to her own children, sign it.

"Let the young man just gone out from the home where his best friend and counsellor has been his mother sign it.

"Let the father whose little daughter looks trustingly to him for every good, sign it.

"Let the soldier who returned from battle sounder in health and stronger of limb because of the woman's hand who dressed his wound and ministered to his wants in sickness, sign it.

"Let every man who regards his own right to the ballot as sacred, sign it."

Our sleepy politicians must wake up. Let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls that the agitation of the question of female suffrage will expend itself, or that the wide-awake females can be cajoled and flattered by a few pleasantries and gallantries to give up the hue and cry that is now being raised from Maine to California. There are signs and tokens on every hand of earnestness and perseverance, and they must remember the old saw—"When a woman wills she wills, and that's the end on't. The coming element in politics is already shadowed forth more vividly than the refreshing storm that the prophet saw in the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, and the politician whose eyes have not been anointed with the oil of discernment to see the future that will be, may expect to be laid on the shelf among the political mummies and skeletons. His occupation will be gone.

### Butler and the Clergy.

*From Brick Pomroy's N. Y. Democrat:*

In 1859 Butler made a sp ech at Charlestown, Mass., in which he called up some very ugly things for them to look at there at home, to which he requested them to give some share of their attention, instead of directing it all to the condition of the negro. In this speech he exposed the pauper system of Massachusetts, and charged that, "according to the statistics furnished by the present State Legislature, as a report of their own committee, it is more dangerous to spend a year in a Massachusett almshouse than it would have been to have led the Zouaves at Magenta." Again he said, "Let me repeat. There was a larger proportion of the regiment which led the attack at the battle of Solferino came out from the battle, than there was of the paupers of 1858, who came out alive from the State almshouse of Massachusetts."

He went on to show that there were twenty-seven hundred and some odd paupers in the State almshouse that year, and that of these six hundred and sixty-six—one in every four—died. Poor Ben's tender heart was wrung with the horrible details which he brought up to harrow the souls of his audience, and he talked piteously of "the potter's field" and "a pauper's burying-ground!" How justly, too, did he castigate the Pharisees with whom he is now in such loving fellowship! Hear him:—

"Why, this whole Commonwealth felt outraged because there came a report from Kansas that six or eight men had been killed; and our mothers, and wives, and daughters scoured the country for old clothes and other comforts to send to the people of that Territory. (Laughter.) In the same year, three hundred and odd children, of Massachusetts soil, died like dogs in a kennel in our own almshouses, while we were weeping over the imaginary wrongs of Kansas! Again I ask, my friends, is it not time we looked at home? Where is Mrs. Stowe? Where is Greeley in the *Tribune*? Where is the extra philanthropy of the humanitarians? Where is that denouncer of great and good men, Wendell Phillips? Where are all those good men who regulate the affairs of the people afar off? Is there not ample room for their charities here at home? One hundred and sixty-five children dying at Bridgewater; one hundred and fifteen at Tewksbury, and one hundred and one at Munson! Forty infants dead in two months! Oh! but they were white children! (Laughter.) Way look after them?"

Ah, Ben, Ben, you rogue, why did you talk so? Were these things all true, or did you lie, you scamp? If true, why so silent about them now? If false, how can we believe you in anything!

But notwithstanding his silence upon Puritan hypocrisy, and his "loyalty" to the Massachusetts "ideas," he does not escape altogether the old-time buffetings from the clergy. A Cleveland pulpit pounder, of the name of Strong, perpetrated a sermon on Ben Thanksgiving day, and sent him a copy.

The hero of bloodless fights retorts in good set phrase, "turning the tables of the money-changers" upon his reverence in a way that probably he did not anticipate. He accuses his assailant with using "the pulpit for the purpose of personal vituperation in the interest of capital and the money-changers, whom our Divine Master drove out of God's holy temple with a scourge of small cords. Nay, He expelled therefrom those who sold doves—an innocent occupation compared with that of the gold gamblers and speculators to whom you seem to have given the benefits of the sanctuary."

Having given his antagonist this home thrust, he makes the terrible threat of classing this clerical "production with the lucubrations of 'Brick Pomeroy.'" O, Ben! don't do that. We object to the classification; we'll stand no such partnership.

But Ben grows almost pious when he gives the reverend gentlemen the following post-script:—

"P. S.—I should be pleased to hear from you a sermon on this text, 'Why dost thou judge thy brother;' or, 'Why dost thou set at naught thy brother, for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.'"

That Ben should have cited that last text has completely confounded us. It can't be that he believes in a hereafter. He talk about "the judgment seat of Christ!" Why, what a Heaven-daring wretch! The old pirate who preceded him upon the gallows on which he ought to swing, could not have braved it out more wickedly and defiantly than this hopeful son, who has committed more crimes and better deserves hanging than any pirate who ever swung.

### Where to Live, and How.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We presume that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now within sight of our city steeples who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright, but a larger number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. When ice begins to form on the rivers, the business of our city suddenly and seriously contracts, throwing tens of thousands out of work; and, just at this time, tens of thousands more are discharged from farms or country residences closed for the winter, and drift down to our pavements in quest of that employment which it is morally impossible that they should find. The net result is an aggregate of want, squalor, misery, and degradation fearful to contemplate. Thousands take their first lessons in crime at this season, under the pressure of needs which explain, though they do not excuse, their fall.

The saddest feature of this sad business is its hopelessness. Benevolence may somewhat mitigate the sufferings of its victims, but only at the cost of increasing their number. Men and women will rush to the great cities—most of all, to this city—in ever-increasing numbers: if there were rich philanthropists ready and willing to lodge and feed them all without charge, they would be as numerous as the leaves of the forest. Benevolence is the noblest of virtues; we would dissuade no one from giving; but the more you give, the more you may in a city so vast and so attractive as this is. If a hundred thousand dollars per day were disbursed here in alms, the net result would be a steady increase in the number and needs of the beggars.

The social disease at the base of this misery is impatience of slow returns for our efforts. Half those who crowd our cities in fruitless quest of employment might be their own employers if they would. But he who steps off into the unpeopled wilderness or prairie, with an axe on his shoulder and a few dollars in his pocket, intent on making himself a home, must work and save and endure privations for years, in the reasonable hope of enjoying thereafter the fruits of his exertions and transmitting those fruits in good part to his children. The industrious pioneer works four days per week for the future, only two for the present. He clears and breaks up, fences, builds, makes roads, etc., with a full knowledge that the benefits of his exertions must largely be realized years hence. The foresight and thrift herein required overtax the virtue of too many, who want to realize each Saturday night all they may have earned during this week and spend it before the close of the next. Hence, men rush to the cities, where the opportunities abound for obtaining and spending wages as fast as they are earned, and where they fancy that a spice of chance or gambling gives a zest to effort. Thus are the cities overcrowded, while the fields are but half tilled and not one new settler's cabin sends up a smoke where twenty should do so. What can be done to change all this for the better?

Instantly, very little. The number who prefer keeping an apple-stand on a street-corner to hoeing corn on a prairie is scarcely diminished by the notorious fact that the former pursuit leads inevitably through a life of squalor to a pauper's grave, while the latter is the plain high road to modest comfort and independence. Men will cling to the cities—nay, they will rush hither in broader, more impetuous currents, despite all remonstrance and entreaty. Nothing can be done with the thriftless—they will not be coaxed nor driven from the pavements; and they would be worth little on the frontier of civilization if they could be. The almshouse and potter's field have a mortgage on them, which must be foreclosed in due season. Give them the price of a loaf of bread when any of them badly need and you can spare it, but leave them to go their way to the inevitable end.

But there is a very large class in this and every other great city who might improve their prospects by migration, and who ought to make the attempt. We allude to the great body of our mechanics, retail traders, clerks, book-keepers, etc., who have some means ahead, but who find it difficult to add thereto by strict economy, because their families have grown so large that rent, food, and clothing absorb all they can earn. There are tens of thousands of these, heads of families, who could leave the city next spring with $1000 to $5000 each, yet who cling to the pavements because they can see no way to do better. To this large and worthy class, we say emphatically, you can do better! Let us briefly show how:—

One hundred such might combine their means and send one or more of their number to select and buy land, whether in the West or the South—we will suppose the latter. Ten thousand acres of land lying in a body, and consisting of one to five or six old slave plantations, may be bought for $30,000 to $100,000—the dearest probably, but not necessarily, the cheapest. Be sure that the tract is healthy, well timbered, and well watered—that it includes at least one good water-power, and adjoins a railroad or navigable stream. Take along the cash to pay for it all down, and be very certain that the title is unquestionable. Survey the entire purchase into lots, after selecting the best site for a village, and fix a day when each lot will be sold at auction to the highest cash bidder, no matter whether a member of the company or not. Allow each member who shall have contributed to the purchase money ten per cent. premium for his advance, and let certificates for the money thus advanced be received as cash in payment for any lots purchased, whether by members or others. Reserve such tracts as may be needed for public uses, and sell all the rest for cash only, taking care that timber and tillage are so divided that whoever will may buy either or both.

We are confident that such a company, buying and dividing a tract on this plan, and making one contract for the passage of their families and the conveyance of their goods, might be located next March or April on homesteads that would be worth at least double their cost, with a fair prospect of a steady increase in value. Every member who is a carpenter, mason, cabinet-maker, painter, etc., would find ample employment at his trade, in building and furnishing the houses that would be needed; while hundreds of choppers, sawyers, diggers, ploughmen, gardeners, etc. etc., would be wanted, with grocers, general merchants, a lawyer, doctor, teachers, and hundreds more of workers in various capacities. He must be a poor stick who could not find some paying employment in such a colony; and, while wages would be lower than here, rent, food, and fuel would not cost half so much. There would of course be some drones, grumblers, and good-for-nothings; but these would soon drift away, leaving the settlement the better for their absence.

There are fifty thousand places in the South—to say nothing here of the West—where such settlements might be made to advantage; and there are at least one hundred thousand families within twenty miles of us who might improve their circumstances by helping to make them. And any company might agree on a treasurer in whose hands their money would be perfectly safe until required to pay for their purchases.

### Mr. Fisk's Suit for Libel Against Mr. Bowles

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The public is already familiar with the circumstances under which Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few days since, at the suit of Jas. Fisk, Jr., for an alleged libel contained in his published comments on Fisk's action as a director of the Erie Railroad. In the mere fact of the arrest there was nothing remarkable, nor are we aware that in so planning it as to deprive Mr. Bowles of the opportunity to procure bail at once, either Mr. Fisk, or the public officers who evidently acted as his tools in carrying the plan into operation, did anything which they had not a legal right to do. Judge McCunn had a right to issue his order of arrest; Sheriff O'Brien had a right to refuse to take bail or do business after office hours; his deputies had a right to act just as little like men of common sense and decency as his instructions and their natural inclinations might require; and the jailor had a right to refuse to permit Mr. Bowles to see any of his friends who might call to aid him, or even to send a note to his counsel or his wife.

These officials, we presume, had a perfect *right* to act just as coarsely and as basely as they did act; and no one who knows them will doubt that, in any case where a gentleman of character and position, belonging to the Republican party, like Mr. Bowles, is concerned, they would act at least as basely as the law would allow.

In a public point of view the case has little importance. Mr. Fisk has a right to his suit for libel, and will be heartily welcome to all he will make out of it. Mr. Bowles is none the worse in person, character, or in his feelings, we presume, for having spent one night in Ludlow Street Jail; all he suffered from was the extortion of the jailor, who charged him $19·50 for his night's lodging. Nor are we at all disposed to treat the case as an instance of judicial tyranny—to dignify Judge McCunn's order of arrest by speaking of it as like the old French *lettres de cachet*, a mere caprice of arbitrary power, or to raise a cry of alarm for personal liberty, as though we were all in danger of losing it, at any moment, at anybody's whim. All this is nonsense, and not very alarming nonsense, at that.

The whole proceeding is of interest mainly as an episode and illustration of official manners in this city, of the class of men who are in high office and with the power to browbeat, insult, and bully decent people which goes with it, and of their readiness to use that power to its full extent and in the most offensive manner, whenever an adequate motive exists for doing so.

It is interesting, also, as showing the difference between a quiet, unassuming, well-behaved gentleman and Mr. James Fisk, Jr., upon whose person our eyes have never had the felicity to rest, so far as we are aware, and of whom we know nothing whatever, except what we, in common with the public, have learned from his conduct in the Erie Railroad scandals, and from his treatment of Mr. Bowles in this libel suit and arrest. But it is not necessary to eat the whole of a cheese in order to test its quality, nor to be familiar with the whole of Mr. Fisk's life to judge of his general character. A single act will decide whether a man is a knave or a man of honor, as well as a lifetime; and it is generally recognized as a sound rule in business matters to *drop* a man caught in *one* act of villainy, without waiting to see what will be the general tenor of his life.

Judging Mr. Fisk by this rule, we should not expect to find him a man whose tastes are so refined as to make him fastidious on nice points of personal conduct, or whose sense of right and wrong is so keen as to make him pause in any project likely to promote his own advantage, or whose feeling of what is due, either to a gentleman or to himself, would deter him from any action, however brutal or degrading, that a coarse, low nature might prompt him to perpetrate. We do not mean to say that he is not a philanthropist—that he does not build churches, found seminaries, or do a good deal of that kind of sanctimonious work, though we have never heard that he did. But we incline to think that he has little faith in such roundabout modes of getting up in the world. Evidently he is not one of your slow and easy pilgrims, who believe in earning what they get—who have, or at least profess to have, some regard for the decencies and decorums of life, and who, if they must or will do a coarse, low act, prefer not to do it in a coarse, low manner, but cloak it over with some of the shows of civility, if nothing more. Mr. Fisk, when he has a thing to do, does it; when he wants money, he gets it; when he wants to gratify a small personal spite, he does it—regardless of everybody's feelings, and of everything but the spite that prompts him. He probably enjoyed intensely—that is, as intensely as such a nature can enjoy anything—the belief that he had made Mr. Bowles wretched by giving him a coarse lodging for a night, and that he had blighted the comfort of his life by making him pass that night in jail.

But passion is always short-sighted. Mr. Fisk's ideas of what a man must suffer from passing a night in prison were derived, not from experience, but from imagination; and that is always colored more or less by peculiarities of personal character. Mr. Fisk may have a very clear and correct idea of what he would suffer in jail, what he would have to think of, what acts of manly heroism, sympathy and kindness to remember, what schemes of far-reaching beneficence to meditate, and what a splendid career of honorable well-doing to ponder for the future—or, on the other hand, through what an unbroken series of selfish, reckless, unscrupulous acts of fraudulent and disgraceful "enterprise" he has grown rich and useless for all good ends of living. But his thoughts in jail would not necessarily be the thoughts of Mr. Bowles. A night thus spent might be much more endurable for Mr. B. than for Mr. F.; and thus Mr. F. may not have achieved the noble—though somewhat coarse and brutal—revenge which, in the recesses of a mind capacious of such things, and the resources of a corporate pocket abundant enough to pay for them at current rates—he had promised himself for Christmas day.


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## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Isaac Mills, residing in Manayunk, was killed on Thursday by being run over by a wagon loaded with marble. The deceased was assisting the driver of the wagon to get his team up a hill when the accident happened.

—About 5 P. M. on Saturday a slight fire occurred at Cole's rag store, 229 N. Front street. Damage trifling. Also, about 7:30 P. M., a slight fire occurred on Carpenter street, one door below Second, caused by the stove being upset. Also, about 8:45 P. M., a slight fire occurred at No. 714 Spafford street, caused by the bed clothes catching fire. The extensive woollen and cotton manufactory of Lee & Millord, situated near Hestonville, was damaged by fire about 8 P. M. The loss on the building, stock, and machinery is estimated at about $15,000, which is covered by insurance. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, a prisoner set fire to his cell in the Second District Station House. Damage trifling.

—The 104th annual meeting of the German Societies of the State of Pennsylvania was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Hall, No. 24 South Seventh street. William J. Horstman, President, in the chair. The annual report was read by the secretary, A. Kusenberg, from which it appeared that there were received 228 new members, making the present number 837. The report of the treasurer showed the receipts for the year to have been $8591, and the expenditures $5517. Relief was extended to 1700 persons, of whom about 400 were procured employment, and about 1100 given money. The society has a school house in New street for the instruction of Germans in the English language. There is also a library attached to the institution which was used by 422 persons. During the year there were loaned 15,849 German and 10,140 English volumes. The following persons were elected officers for the year:—President, W. J. Horstman; Vice-President, M. R. Muckle; Secretaries, A. Kusenberg, H. Zeuner; Solicitor, F. Dittman; Directors, George Doll, F. Kinike, E. Schaefer.

—The Joint Committee of Arrangements for the Semi-Centennial Anniversary Celebration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States met on Saturday evening at the Hall, North Sixth street. Credentials from the delegates elected and appointed by the lodges and encampments throughout the State were read and the representatives acknowledged. The Committee on Organization made a lengthy report, which was accepted, the same providing for the appointment of nineteen Principal Committees, with a view of dividing the labors consequent upon the occasion of a celebration of the magnitude which this promises to be on the 26th of April next. Over three hundred delegates were present at the session, representing very near all the counties in this vast jurisdiction, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm pervaded the large assembly. The session adjourned to meet again on Saturday, January 9. In the meantime an opportunity will be afforded the presiding officer to appoint the various committees contemplated in the action of the Committee on Organization, and such appointments will be announced at the next meeting. B. G. Sire John A. Kennedy, the Chairman of the committee from the Grand Lodge of the United States, was present, and addressed them on the subject for which they were assembled. Reports have been received from various parts of the United States of entire lodges, encampments, and delegations having expressed a desire to come on and participate in the grand festivities which are to take place in commemoration of the important event.

### Domestic Affairs.

—The liabilities of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. are estimated at $4,000,000.

—Charleston, S. C., experienced unusually cold weather on Christmas day.

—$170,000 worth of specie was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

—There was $455,000 of fractional currency printed last week, and $299,767 redeemed and destroyed.

—Samuel Wilkinson, a well-known citizen of Pawtucket, R. I., was killed by the cars at the depot in that city on Saturday.

—The inevitable Binckley is out in a card denying certain statements concerning him in the late report of Representative Van Wyck.

—Congressman Lincoln has reported to the Post Office Department at Washington the names of the parties engaged in forging his frank.

—Inspector-General Ayres, of General Rousseau's staff, has gone to the disturbed portions of Arkansas, to examine and report upon the condition of affairs.

—The performances at a music hall in Washington were brought to a close on Saturday night by the police arresting the actors, actresses, proprietor, and manager.

—Gabriel Martin and his two sisters were murdered at their residence, in Columbia county, Ga., on Thursday night. Their house was set on fire and their bodies consumed.

—Those who profess to have a knowledge of President elect Grant's views ridicule the idea of Reverdy Johnson eating formal diplomatic dinners in Great Britain next spring.

—The Washington National Monument Society has issued an appeal to pastors of religious congregations, asking them to have collections in aid of the monument taken up on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next.

—Collector Smythe, of New York, has declined a testimonial from the officials under his command. In his letter of declination he expresses a hope for the early passage by Congress of Jenckes' Civil Service bill.

### Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times this morning publishes an able letter from Mr. Dilke, son of an eminent journalist, denouncing the acts of violence recently committed by the British authorities at Yangchow. Mr. Dilke thinks a repetition of such acts would be more dangerous to peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama question.

The Times, in its comments, agrees with the writer, and pronounces the outrages a violation of the treaties in existence, and justly offensive to the Chinese government.

The Times has another long editorial article on the subject of the Alabama claims. It says: "The people of both England and America are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from ignorance of the true state of the negotiations now pending on the Alabama question."

The Times believes that Secretary Seward himself obstructs the settlement; but that the question will be finally and amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of President Grant. Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new Administration, but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Mr. Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question he should be humored; but the basis of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson must remain fixed, and will sooner or later command the consent of both countries.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is said that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, has engaged the kind offices of General McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, for an attempt to mediate with Lopez, and that Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, has, in consequence, threatened to withdraw the Brazilian Envoy from the Argentine republic.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The oriental question absorbs attention. That a conference will be held is not absolutely certain, and if held sinister results are foretold, predicated upon similar attempts at conciliation. Turkey declines to yield the independence of or to make a sale of Crete, to transfer that island to Egypt, or to yield to any other of the necessary bases of compromise. Lord Clarendon, as was to be expected, adheres to the old policy of England in regard to Turkey. Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria are undecided in their views, while it is thought that Prussia leans toward those of Russia. It is certain that the Greeks count little on direct aid from Russia, but much on insurrections on the part of their countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quiet and indifferent. A manifesto from Garibaldi tells them that the proclamation of Spain as a republic will be the watchword for a new movement on Rome, and exhorts them to be in readiness for the event.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, has declined a public dinner at Rome. He had dined with Wm. B. Reed, in that city, and Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, was among the guests.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The Burlingame mission commenced its deliberations yesterday, and so far matters have been favorably discussed. The recent violence by a British man-of-war in Chinese waters came up for investigation, and Mr. Burlingame held that such vessels should only be used to protect life and property when immediately exposed to danger, but that otherwise the subject became properly a matter of diplomatic reference to the Ambassador at Pekin before the act was committed that might lead to war. It is thought the English government will also regard the matter in this light.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The semi-official journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Additional troops have left for Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Advices from Hayti state that Yacomo continued closely besieged. On the 9th inst. the garrison repulsed the pickets, both parties sustaining heavy losses. Salnave's men-of-war hover about the coast. The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

Advices from Venezuela state that Generals Domingo Monagas, nephew, and Ruperto Monagas, son of the deceased President Monagas, are candidates for the presidency. The country was tranquil.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Advices from Mexico state that 2000 laborers were engaged in constructing the Vera Cruz Railroad. General Canto has been sent to Durango, and General Quiroga was operating against Escobedo. Petitions have been presented to the Congress for the abolition of the death penalty; for the creation of a bank of hypothecates, and for the construction of a railroad from the capital, via Oaxaca, to the Pacific.

The financial and commercial condition of the republic was critical.

Congress has before it the project of allowing the free export of minerals.

A subvention of $15 per ton is to granted to vessels constructed in the republic.

Preparations for working the petroleum wells in Oaxaca had commenced.

The formation of New Leon into a separate State had been conceded by Congress, and the question of forming the new State of Hidalgo was under discussion. Also, a proposition to allow the export of gold and silver bars under the same duty as coined money.

A petition has been presented to create Anton Lizardo as a Pacific port of entry.

The Congress had organized a grand jury to try Mejia and Romero. The former was acquitted, and the case of Romero was undecided.

A project of amnesty had been presented in Congress, and was under discussion.

The journals generally and General Palacio advocate clemency.

Naval schools are to be established at Campeachy and Mazatlan.

The exploration of new and abandoned mines was reviving.

Generals Rosecrans and Sturm arrived at the capital on December 2.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The government publishes in the *Gaceta* the following account: After the battle of Moron the troops found among the baggage captured from the insurrectionists several jars of strychnine. Information previously received by the government stated that the drug was to be used to poison the Spanish troops throughout the island. The official account of the battle states that the government troops came up with the revolutionists on Dec. 18, eighteen miles from Puerto Principe. They stormed the intrenched camps of the enemy, and attacked them with the bayonet, and the latter were routed, losing many men killed and wounded. According to the official account, the loss of the government troops was slight, only one man being killed and eight wounded. The loss of the rebels is not given, it being stated only that seven hundred horses were captured.

The Cuban account of the affair says that the government troops lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The revolutionists also deny the statement that the government troops captured all their arms and ammunition.

The *Gaceta* publishes a statement that the New York *El Cronista* is not the organ of the government of Cuba. This declaration is made to defend the honor of Spain and the dignity of the Spanish ambassador at Washington against the attacks of that paper.

General La Torre started yesterday for Santiago with troops, to take command of the eastern department.

The revolutionists have destroyed the lighthouse at Lucretin Point, thus endangering the navigation of the Bahama channel.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, via Lake City, Fla., Dec. 27. [Special to the New York Herald.]—It is reported that 800 filibusters landed at Bay Cochinos, Santiago, on the 18th, and that the government has only 1600 troops in that part of the island, and that they are surrounded by 10,000 of the revolutionary force. The laborers are without food, and are forced to join the revolutionists. Business is suspended and importations stopped. The authorities are without funds and pay nobody. Distress and gloom everywhere prevail.

MANZANILLA, Dec. 20, via Lake City, Fla., Dec. 27.—The government force here, numbering 600, is closely besieged. Occasional skirmishes take place between the revolutionary forces and the government troops, but lead to no important results. The government troops are suffering from bad and insufficient diet, and in consequence the cholera has broken out among them.

## THE HILL MURDER.

### The Proceedings on Saturday Afternoon in the Case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer reassembled at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:—

Franklin Devin testified that he had known the defendant for fourteen or sixteen years, and that the estimation of the character of the defendant was held as being head and shoulders above that of other young men in morals by those who knew him at Mantua, N. J.

Mr. Long sworn—I have known the defendant for fourteen years; his character was good; I have seen him at Tenth and Pine streets with Mrs. Hill.

Mr. Hagert objected, because no time was fixed.

The question was modified, and witness resumed: My last visit was made there about a year ago.

Mr. Mann—Did you notice how they treated and regarded each other.

Objected to.

Mr. Mann—I propose to show that Mrs. Hill was his best friend, and that he knew it.

Judge Brewster—The time of this witness having seen these people together being over a year, it is too remote.

Witness resumed—At the time that I went there I saw Mrs. Hill.

Mr. Mann—Who let you in?

Objected to.

Mr. Mann—I propose to prove that he went into the entry, the dining-room and the parlor, and that the noise made in walking and talking did not arouse the dogs, and that they did not bark until he went into the room in which the dogs actually were.

Objection overruled.

Witness resumed—I went into the door on Tenth street, and into the dining room and parlor; Mrs. Twitchell let me in the first time, and the last time Mrs. Hill let me in, and took me into the dining room; the dogs were in the dining room, but they never barked until I entered the room; the last time I was there Mr. Twitchell was not there; I went to see Mr. Twitchell, and Mrs. Hill knew it.

Mr. Mann—How did she treat you?

Mr. Hagert objected, as he could not see what light it would throw upon the question as to whether this defendant had committed the murder a year afterward.

Mr. Mann argued that it would show that if Mrs. Hill treated the defendant's friend kindly, she must have had a kindly regard for the defendant, and that a man would be more inclined to murder a person who treated him badly than one who treated him kindly and with consideration.

The Court overruled the offer, it being too remote, and because the kindness, if any were shown, might have arisen from personal consideration of the guest.

Witness resumed—I was at the prisoner's place of business on the Tuesday before Mrs. Hill was killed; the prisoner was there, and he took me around among his stock.

Mr. Mann—Was he depressed in manner?

Objected to.

Mr. Mann thought that it was clearly evidence to show that his manner was not that of one embarrassed in business, but was cheerful and contented.

Mr. Hagert—To show that the prisoner had a large amount of stock on hand is a substantive fact to which we would not object; to show that the prisoner said so, does not prove that he was unembarrassed, that he did not have to borrow money or was not brooding over a murder.

Judge Brewster said that the fact of the prisoner having money would be clearly admissible, but his manner would not be.

Objection sustained.

Witness resumed—These shingles were marked Geo. Twitchell, Jr., Cooper street wharf, Camden; I don't know how many are in a bundle.

Cross-examined—I don't know how many bundles there were; I do not know whether he merely sawed the shingles out of lumber furnished him; did not tell me to whom they belonged; he said something about buying lumber; he did not tell me that there was a chattel mortgage on his place of $1500; did not tell me he was in debt for rent; I saw but two dogs in the house at Tenth and Pine; he left Carpenter's Landing about four years; he went into business, I think, about a year ago.

Charles Maloney testified to his good character.

Joseph Daniels, sworn—I reside in Mantua, N. J., and have resided there for twenty-seven years; have known defendant about fifteen years; his character was good; visited him three or four times in Camden; was there on Thursday before the murder; his stock was then about ten thousand shingles.

Cross-examined—Am a foundryman; I estimate the number of shingles from the piles; I have dealt in lumber; the shingles would average about $30 a thousand.

Ellen Dolan, sworn—I lived with Mrs. Hill; went there to live last May a year, and left her last July; I left her and came back; I was two months away from her, but with that exception I lived with her all that time; Mrs. Hill hired me; I was to do the down stairs work, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Twitchell did the chamber work; they used to sit in the dining-room over the kitchen after supper; Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell retired many a time to their room between 7 and 8 o'clock, and no later to my knowledge; very often Mrs. Hill, after Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had gone to bed, would bring the newspaper and read the news to me; I went to bed at all times before ten o'clock; Mrs. Hill usually stayed up after I went to bed; Mrs. Hill generally attended the door; I have heard the bell ring after going to bed; but if my door was closed in the winter, I did not hear it; in summer I heard it because my doors and windows would be open and hoisted; Mrs. Hill attended the door after I went to bed; she carried a candle-stick and candle through the house at all hours of the night; I have seen her with a candle in the yard after twelve o'clock at night; the bath-room was in the back part of the third story building; to my knowledge she always took a bath between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; tenants used to come after I went to bed to pay her rent, and would go away I don't know when. After Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had gone to bed, and before I did, I have seen tenants and other visitors with Mrs. Hill; she generally received them in the dining-room; she transacted her business there, to my time; during the time that I was there I noticed that Mrs. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were friendly, as far as I know.

The question as to the ownership of the parlor furniture, asked the witness, was objected to, when the Court said that she must first be asked how she knows, as she may think she knows when she does not.

Mr. Mann argued that the best manner of showing that this furniture was Mrs. Twitchell's would be to show that Mrs. Hill expressly declared that all in that room was her daughter's, and claimed this property being apparently hers, and in her possession, a right to give her declaration against herself, and could follow it up by showing that this property was bought in the name of Mrs. Twitchell.

Judge Ludlow—Then you have better evidence than you have produced before the Court; you have the bills.

Mr. Mann—We have other evidence; but it appears to me it is for the jury to determine which is the better.

Judge Brewster—I do not recollect anything in the commonwealth's case about the furniture in the house, though there was something said about a title to real estate.

Mr. Mann then claimed that this evidence would rebut the presumption as to the motive; as, if they had all secured, they could gain nothing by the murder of Mrs. Hill.

The Court requesting the offer to be put in writing, it was done, as follows: We offer to prove that Mrs. Hill gave the house furniture and all that was in it, except the piano, willingly and freely to her daughter, Mrs. Twitchell.

Mr. Hagert objected to the offer, and, addressing the Court, called its attention to the fact that Mr. Mann, in arguing a single question of evidence, wandered all through the case, and maintained that the Court had refused to let the commonwealth give Mrs. Hill's declarations to show motive, and should not allow the defence to give them to prove that there was no motive.

After consultation, Judge Brewster said: We are inclined to admit any documentary evidence you may have with regard to the furniture, and as to the rest of your offer we reserve our decision.

Mr. Mann then offered to give in evidence bills for the furniture in the name of Mrs. Twitchell, amounting in all to $3381 90.

Mr. Hagert suggested that they should be properly proved.

Judge Brewster—Of course, gentlemen, you must connect them with the furniture in question, and prove their genuineness.

To save time, this matter was left standing, and new matter of investigation was taken up.

Witness resumed—We sometimes had three dogs and sometimes four; they are of different sizes; a little black dog was the sharpest; these dogs passed the night usually two in Mrs. Twitchell's room and two in Mrs. Hill's; the sharp dog went into Mrs. Twitchell's room; don't know the breed; the black dog would commence barking first; Mrs. Hill fed the dogs after supper; they would then take the dogs to their rooms; two of them were very small, and two of them were not so little; Mrs. Hill kept them as pet dogs; I went out Sunday mornings, but never went out in the afternoons or evenings but twice while I was there; I had a Thursday out every week, but I only went once in a month or six weeks; it would very often be after ten o'clock when I got in on Thursdays; Mrs. Hill always let me in; Mrs. Twitchell let me in but once; they usually were in bed.

Cross-examined—I live in Richmond, in Wilson street, near York; I only make my home there; it is Mrs. Gillespie's house; I am out of employment, and will have been four weeks next Monday; I went to Mr. Lewis', in Walnut street, after I left Mrs. Hill's, and lived there until about four weeks ago; it is above Eleventh street; I am married; there was no other servant in the house while I was living with Mrs. Hill; the two months I was away was during the winter, and I came back last spring; do not know who lived there during those two months, as I visited the house but twice; I did the kitchen work, washing the front, and washing and ironing; I usually sat in the kitchen; the family usually dined in the kitchen; it was my usual habit to go to bed before ten o'clock; I slept in the third story back building; Mrs. Hill frequently sat with me in the kitchen; I would leave her sometimes at the dining-room door, and sometimes in the kitchen when I went to bed; I knew she was in the yard after twelve o'clock by seeing the light; she would be walking and looking at the trees and rose bushes; many times she did so; cannot tell of any particular occasion; this would be in the summer; I have got up and looked out at her and seen her; I had no particular cause for getting up to look at her but to see the light and to see Mrs. Hill; could not see her without getting up and looking out of the window; you can see the light of a candle in the yard up in the third-story back room; this was last summer and the summer before; I know that Mrs. Hill went to the front door after I went to bed, because she told me so; she took a bath every night between eleven and twelve o'clock during the sumer; don't know whether she would then dress herself; when I would see her walking in the yard at twelve o'clock she would be in the same dress as when I left her; the bath room was over my room; Mrs. Hill would not have to go through my room to get to the bath room; don't know that she would dress herself before her bath to walk in the yard; I have seen tenants come there close to ten o'clock; I have heard their name, but don't remember; Mr. and Mrs Twitchell would go to their room immediately after supper, unless he read the paper; he came home to dinner on week days, but seldom on Sundays; believe there was a lounge in his room; was in there but twice; there was no fire there last winter; when I was in the room it was day-time, and was never there at night, and do not know what they did when they went there; Mrs. Hill had the care of her two dogs herself; they used to follow her about the house, and were generally with her; Mr. Twitchell's dogs I always saw taken with them into their room after tea; don't know where Mrs. Hill's dogs slept; they went to bed with her when she went to bed; they used to lie under the sofa, or about it, up stairs in the dining-room, until he went to bed, so far as my knowledge goes; they would come down with her when she came to sit with me; they would not remain there, but would go up about the sofa in the dining-room. Mr. Twitchell used to come home to dinner during the time I lived there; he was away two or three days from dinner, but was home to supper; I don't know his habits since then.

Re-examined—Did Mrs. Hill give you the reason why she did not go to bed until so late when you plagued her about walking in the yard at twelve o'clock at night.

Objected to on the ground that Mrs. Hill's declarations were not evidence.

Mr. Mann—We desire to prove that this habit had been acquired through Mrs. Hill having sat up late at night during her husband's illness, and that she could not sleep before that time, and walked about in this manner to pass away her time.

The objection was sustained, and the witness being withdrawn, the Court adjourned until to-day.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869 can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, CHRISTMAS, 1868

At a meeting of the employes of OAK HALL, held this morning, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we, the employes of Oak Hall, tender our sincere thanks to John Wanamaker, Esq for a most acceptable and valuable "Gift of the Season," namely, a policy of Life Insurance.

Resolved, That in the desire to provide for the cherished ones of our hearths, we perceive and appreciate the promptings of a warm heart, actuated by the spirit of Him the anniversary of whose advent we this day celebrate.

Resolved, That we accept this token of love as such, and we earnestly desire that a kind Providence may lengthen his days to behold the good that must naturally result from so generous an action; also, we trust the impressions of this occasion may be lasting, and as he has so carefully guarded our temporal interests, we may, in turn, make his interest ours.

Resolved, That as we are placed within the guardian care of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, we will use our influence in sustaining this valuable institution.

Resolved, That this be inserted in five daily papers.

On motion Messrs. S. M. Barbour, W. S Phillips, H. S. Jones, and the President were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Wanamaker, and present him with a copy of these resolutions, with our names affixed.

GEORGE R. BUNTING, President.
STEPHEN M. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
HOWARD S. JONES, Secretary.

| | |
|---|---|
| John P. Roughton, | Samuel M. Wanamaker, |
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| Al. Hallowell, | H. A. Begley, |
| W. H. Wanamaker, | W. B. Myers, |
| F. M. Wanamaker, | H. Myers, |
| A. Hurdle, | Harry Way, |
| George R. Bunting, | John Bunting, |
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| F. Hilles, | J. J. Lack, |
| F. Thote, | H. Tegeler, |
| H. J. Reese, | John A. Nagle, |
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| H. N. Haynes, | T. Hale, |
| James Glass, | W. McCutchen, |
| S. Ferguson, | J. McKenzie, |
| P. Reynolds, | —— Caldwell, |
| J. Sickler, | A. Alfter, |
| William Jackson, | William Hogan, |
| George Sassaman, | L. Lafferty, |
| R. Clement, | W. J. Montgomery, |
| Milton Neff, | Charles Shroter, |
| J. Reger, | T Crawford, |
| Kate Quigley, | Sarah Taylor, |
| Nancy Platt, | John Dove, |
| James Ferguson, | Charles W. Treglawney, |
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| J. L Forsyth, | C Le Cou, |
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| Robert Storey, | F. Bowers, |
| D. C. Fritz, | A. Hiteler, |
| E. G. Maize, | Elgar White, |
| J. Leech, | Joseph T. Wright, |
| Henry Nieland, | I. A. Walker, |
| J. Magan, | A. Lane, |
| E Smith, | John Wriggins, |
| George Perry, | H. Phelps, |
| W. Hirst | G. Rhuland, |
| W. Shields; | M. McCurdy, |
| W. I. Osler. | And others. |
| Geo. H. Burton, | |

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OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. 12 26 jl1 CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M. 12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M. 12 23wfmtJ11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. P. LAMB, 12 16wfmtJ12 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TRITON OIL COMPANY OF OHIO will be held at No. 1021 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, January 4, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Officers and transaction of other business. 12 26 3t* R. G. SELLERS, Secretary.

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## COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DUY & HOLLINSHEAD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHARLES A. DUY, at the old stand, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

CHARLES A. DUY, FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

I beg to inform my friends that I have sold all my interest in the business of the late firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD to Mr. CHARLES A. DUY, who will continue the business at the old stand. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

I beg to inform my friends and the public that I have purchased Mr. F. P. Hollinshead's interest in the business of the late firm, and will continue the GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS at the old stand. CHARLES A. DUY, 12 24 6t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1868.


### Secretary Seward and the Alabama Claims.

THE London *Times* has made the discovery that Mr. Seward is obstructing the settlement of the Alabama claims, and thereby endangering the peaceful relations of Great Britain and the United States. Yet it appears willing that Mr. Seward's whims should be humored a few months longer, in the expectation that Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be retained in his present position under General Grant's Administration, that the basis of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson must remain fixed, and finally that its terms will sooner or later command the consent of both countries. As the exact principles which govern this mysterious basis of a protocol are not yet matters of public information, we are unable to make any prediction concerning the probability of the last two points laid down by the *Times;* but if Mr. Reverdy Johnson has imbued them with his own spirit, as displayed in his after-dinner vagaries and overly courteous treatment of the enemies of his country, we are quite sure that they will be indignantly repudiated by the people and Government whom he so grossly misrepresents. Concerning the expectation indulged in by the *Times*, that General Grant's Administration is not likely to remove Mr. Johnson, we think that the sworn enemies of the United States abroad are destined to undergo a bitter disappointment. Certainly this will be their fate if General Grant makes any profession of adhering to the policy long since laid down by him—that of adopting no policy of his own which comes in conflict with the will of the people who have selected him as their Chief Magistrate.

Concerning the charge which the *Times* brings against Mr. Seward of a disposition on his part to imperil the friendly relations of the two countries by obstructing the settlement of the great issue pending between them, we are quite well assured that injustice is done to our present Secretary of State. We have been unable to support the foreign policy of Mr. Seward in all its details, but as a whole we think that it commends itself to the American people, and will receive the justification of history. If it was lacking in any essential element, it was in that of firmness, but firmness is not always the most desirable feature in foreign diplomacy when it might have led to international difficulties of a serious and complicated character at a time when we had quite as much on our hands at home as we could well attend to. Aside from this consideration, Mr. Seward's foreign policy has been characterized throughout by forbearance and patience, two features which are quite as commendable in the policy of a great nation as in the disposition of an individual person. To the credit of the American people and of Mr. Seward as their representative, it will be recorded for all time to come that the Great Republic has borne with insult and reproach from many an upstart principality, preferring to settle the question of its own integrity before seeking satisfaction for slights and impositions which have scarcely disturbed the even tenor of its way. More than this, it will be so recorded that we have received at the hands of the great powers of the world a course of treatment which made their professions of friendship a hollow mockery and farce; that we have borne all this in the true interests of human liberty and progress; and that, by a grand and unquestionable triumph over high-handed treason at home, we have at last reaped the rich fruits of our forbearance, the full reward of our patient waiting, by beholding all the great powers on their knees as suitors for the favor of the Great Republic.

When, therefore, the London *Times* comes forward and proclaims Mr. Seward an enemy of his country, by charging him with a disposition to obstruct the peaceable settlement of the questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain, it is guilty of an act of gross injustice towards a statesman who has done as much as any living man to preserve the world from the horrors of a great international war. We believe that there is not, and has not been from the opening of the Rebellion, a man who has striven more anxiously than Mr. Seward to secure the most friendly and equitable relations between the two great Anglo-Saxon nationalities. The glaring fault of his foreign policy, if it has a glaring fault, has been a too studied effort to give the nations of Europe, and more especially Great Britain, no cause of complaint against us of a disposition to demand more at their hands than the law of nations and the dictates of common sense allow us. The preservation of peace has been the study of his official career as Secretary of State, and at times he has secured it only by a sacrifice of national dignity and an imputation upon our national honor. History will record this fact, and the London *Times* cannot gainsay it.

ROSECRANS—he of the tortured heart—has at last arrived at the Halls of the Montezumas, and had an audience with President Juarez. Although things have been going from bad to worse for months, he lingered in the country, filled with solicitude for its future, as long as he could accomplish anything in the way of undoing the work of the war, and filling the hearts of all true patriots with a share of that solicitude which caused him to remove his heart from its natural receptacle to his carpet-bag. And now he has arrived at Mexico, where he should have found himself months ago, and will barely have time to make some such exhibition of his incapacity as Reverdy Johnson has displayed, before he will be forced to take his heart in his hand and travel back home. Then he will be free, as he should have been left from the first, to write lugubrious epistles in broken English to the brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who were led, by an unfortunate error in constitutional construction, into an attempt at disrupting the Union.

### Political Manners and Political Morals.

With General Grant's entrance into the Presidential mansion commences, we most earnestly hope, a new era in the history of the politics of our country—an era in which there will be found wanting some of the most objectionable features of the old *régime*. The past eight years have witnessed the overthrow of the olden-time customs and manners of Washington society and the demolition of the former means of gaining political office. The law of necessity caused a new order of things. While it lasted, and Mr. Lincoln was Chief Magistrate, there could be no such thing as the formation of any system to succeed the one which fell with Mr. Buchanan. The accession of Mr. Johnson found everything disorganized, and his career has only continued the confusion. The mongrel administration which dies on the fourth of March has accomplished nothing but evil, and will not leave its imprint even in the details of official duties. General Grant will, therefore, find everything ripe for reform. The old system of the ante-war days has been forgotten, and there is no later plan of conduct which has succeeded it. He will, therefore, necessarily have the responsibility of giving enduring shape to the manners—so to speak—of American officials. And on two points we confidently expect to see a radical improvement. The first is, the dignity due to official position; the second, the qualities which secure for any applicant an official post.

The administration of Mr. Johnson has proceeded on the theory that liberty meant license. The example set by the President, in which he threw aside all show of dignity and came down to the level of the lowest crowd of shouting sycophants, has been imitated by his subordinates. So far has this been carried that even the feeble courtesy dictated by decency, which was preserved under Mr. Buchanan, has been abandoned. An air of odious familiarity characterizes all the dealings of the President with the people. Men lounge into the White House as into a tavern, and in the ante-room the removal of a cigar from the mouth is considered an unnecessary courtesy. The receptions of the Chief Magistrate have been deserted by all the better class of Washington life; and droves of men, such as stood on the satin chairs in the days of Jackson, wander around the East Room as though attending a cattle show. This rudeness is mistaken for republican simplicity, this coarse exhibition of vulgarity for the proper modesty of a popular magistrate. Under General Grant we hope things will be changed, speedily and completely. No more mud-covered gapers should be allowed to flock to the White House. The President should be treated like the President, and the people should be taught that it is the office they themselves created, and which they ought to honor. There is no connection between liberty and such absence of decent respect, and if the President surrounds himself with some of the formality of state he does not encroach one inch on the rights of the people. So long as we do not give any more substance of power to the Executive, we favor an increase of the formal authority with which he should be surrounded. With his knowledge and long habit of military discipline and etiquette, we expect the new President to shortly amend the abuses to which the system of receptions is at present exposed.

The second point in which we hope to see a favorable change is in the mode of selecting officers. It is time that rings and cliques had given way to merit, and the supposed political influence of a small politician made a secondary claim to a post in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually handled. In fact, for offices of great responsibility we want responsible men. The positions of deputy collector or assistant assessor may be given to unknown but industrious workers, but when it comes to the higher offices, in which great opportunities for peculation constantly occur, they should be placed in the hands of men who do not base their claims solely on their work on the stump. We have not, we regret, a civil service law, yet one can be extemporized by the President, which will cause certainly great improvement, if not entire reform. This change can be effected by considering the claims of merit and not of political endorsements. In that is the whole key to the needed reform, and if General Grant will but adopt it, the country will have good cause to be proud of the policy of his administration. The fact that so far he has treated the office-seekers with ill-concealed contempt leads us to hope that, with him at the head of the Government, the system of appointments will be changed. By adopting the two suggestions we have hinted at, a great improvement would result both in political manners and political morals.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR has taken a new turn, by the advices just at hand, the allies, according to report, having sustained two severe repulses at the hands of Lopez. President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, it is rumored has engaged the kind offices of General McMahon, our Minister to Paraguay, in an effort to bring about a peaceable solution of the pending difficulties. At this action, it is said that Dom Pedro has threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the Argentine Republic. The effect of this serious complication cannot be foretold, but it is to be hoped that it will not result in reëstablishing the petty despotism of Lopez.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, apparently, had no invitation to eat his Christmas turkey away from home, and so celebrated the universal festival by encouraging a company of London artisans to emigrate in a body to Nebraska. We confess to some surprise at this, for we have been led to believe that Mr. Johnson regards Texas as the paradise of emigrants.

BINCKLEY—why does the man compel us to use his name again?—has rushed into print to deny the statements concerning him in Mr. Van Wyck's recent report. This denial by Binckley settles the question of the truth of all these statements in the mind of every man who knows the propensity of the illustrious "Solicitor" for contorting facts.

### Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia, for the week ending Dec. 10, 1868:—

F. F. Washburn, Boston; J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; F. B. De Blois and lady, Boston; E. M. Kingsley, N. Y.; George G. and Kate M. Young, N. Y.; James Martin, Albny; John F. Swift and lady, San Francisco; Miss S. C. Saxe; Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Sacramento; Asher T. Meyer and family, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Brooklyn; William Kimbel Wilson; G. A. Miller and lady, N. Y.; Dr. George J. Buckmall and lady, N. Y.; Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Cutting, New York; Dr. and Mrs R. H. Townsend, Philadelphia; C. W. Scheidel, California; W. Henry Jackson, California; S. J. Taggart, Williamstown, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, New York; Mrs. and Miss Bain, Columbus, Ohio; James A. Bain; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith, N. Y.; Miss S. B. L. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, Boston; James W. Champney, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Farnsworth, Boston; the Misses Farnsworth; John Hume and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. George H. Howard, San Francisco; Thomas Tweed, Baltimore; E. S. Doolittle, N. Y.; Mr. E. Beck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James Willcox, N. Y.; Francis G. Young, N. Y.; and P. S. Klatner, N. Y.

## MARRIED.

MARENBECK—BLOOMFIELD.—December 24, by Rev. A. B. Chalker, at his residence, No. 802 Broadway, Camden, N. J., Mr BENJAMIN F. MARENBECK and Miss MARY R. BLOOMFIELD, both of Camden, N. J.

PARKER—CRONK.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN E. PARKER, of Philadelphia, to AMY A. CRONK, of Mount Holly, N. J.

SHELLENBERGER—WRAY.—By Rev. J. S. Lance on Christmas Eve, at the Parsonage of the Asbury M. E. Church, Mr. JOSIAH SHELLENBERGER, of Bucks county, and Miss LIDIE L. WRAY, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

BARRATT.—On the 25th instant, ELLEN L., relict of the late James Barratt.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, James Barratt, Jr., No. 1304 Pine street, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUMETT.—On Monday morning, the 28th instant, ELIS. BUMETT.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CHEW.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d instant, Mr. JOSEPH CHEW, Sr., aged 77 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Broad and Berks streets, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOMINIQUE.—On the 26th instant, Miss EMMA C., daughter of Charles Dominique, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Blyney, No. 1216 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FOX.—On the 24th instant, EVAN E. FOX, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Lodge I. O. of O. F. of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1023 Girard avenue, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MULLINS.—On Friday evening, December 25, EDWARD MULLINS, Sr., in the 65th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 515 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

RORER.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, December 27 at his residence, No 1528 N. Twelfth street, Mr. ALBERT RORER, in his 51st year.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SOUDER.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM M. SOUDER, aged 70 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1030 Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WHITEMAN.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, DAVID H. WHITEMAN.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner Arch and Seventeenth streets, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.


AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]*

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.

12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 28 12t

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, Essay by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR.

Subject—"Making the Prayer Meeting Interesting." Question for discussion—"Can Prayer Meetings be Rendered Attractive to Unconverted Young Men."

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Public are invited.


MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

If you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

If by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you something more dangerous may happen, such as Palsy, Dimness of Sight, and other alarming nervous affections, then Marshall's Elixir, by giving tone and strength to your system, restores you to perfect health.

Whenever food which should be digested remains in the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the want of that principle which would render it easy of digestion, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be radically cured of Dyspepsia.

The stomach being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1 00 per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Phila.

M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists,
12 23 1f PROPRIETORS.


### THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

'Twas the day before Christmas, when all through the town
Folks were hurrying up and hurrying down:
The ladies were airing their elegant faces,
And purchasing bonnets and ribbons and laces;
The silks and the satins which trailed at their feet
Were sweeping the snow and the mire of the street;
The children were asking their mothers to stop
And purchase confections at each candy shop.

A beautiful woman and excellent mother
Was trudging along in the crowd and the bother,
And wondering where upon earth she should go
For suitable presents for Sammy and Joe:
Sammy wants *this*, and Joe wants *that*—
Here's a wooden hobby-horse, there's a woolly cat;
Here's a wagon and harness—a speckled horse—
Which Sammy and Joe both want, of course.
"Ah! me!"
Says she,
"What shall I buy? Where shall I go?
For these lively critters, Sammy and Joe,
Will presently smash these gimcrack toys,
Just like other destructive boys!
I want to buy
Something that I
Can give to the boys with the hope that it'll last—
That won't smash up so awfully fast.
Oh! Ho!!
I think I'll go
And get 'em some clothes,
Such as those
That ROCKHILL & WILSON so much enjoy
Selling so cheap for each good boy.
Come, Sammy and Joe!
And don't be slow!
The clothes are so nice,
And reduced in price:
Jackets and pants and vest in a suit,
And an elegant overcoat to boot,"

Presents for the Boys!
Present for the Boys' Fathers!
Elegant "*Robes de chambre*" and
Smoking Jackets for Presents
From the young ladies to their Beaux!
Price of everything reduced!
Monstrous inducements!!
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OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York, December 15, 1868.

The Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1869 will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking House of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York city.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, etc., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 21 9t Vice-President C. P. R. Co.

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Balance of Stock, consisting of REAL AND IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NETS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, ETC., and FANCY GOODS GENERALLY, to be sold without reserve.

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12 26 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

FOR RENT.
THREE COMMUNICATING OFFICES FOR rent either separately or together, in second story of Building nearly opposite the new COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.
ALSO
Desirable Offices, single and double in Building No. 325 Walnut street, and in Office Building corner of Lock and Walnut streets.
FACTORY BUILDING, in the vicinity of Second and Walnut sts., also for rent, containing either SIX or NINE ROOMS, with the USE OF A STEAM-ENGINE. Apply to
JACOB M. ELLIS,
12 23 5t* No. 325 WALNUT Street, Office No. 2.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR RENT.—No. 319 Spruce—FOURTEEN ROOMS.
No. 928 N. Fifth—TEN ROOMS. Apply to
JACOB M. ELLIS,
12 23 5t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—A DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 2320 GREEN Street. A Dwelling House No. 614 North TWENTY-THIRD Street.
Apply 1716 GREEN Street. 1 12 2t3t*

TO LET—THE TWO UPPER ROOMS, No 10 N. FOURTH Street, over the Seventh National Bank, well lighted, and heated with steam Apply on the premises. 12 26 3t*

TO LET—SHOWY STORE, WITH GOOD Cellar, No. 424 N. EIGHTH Street. Good Business Location. Rent moderate. 12 26 6t*

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD BAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

## MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

**The Alaska Job.**

The investigation of the Alaska job by the House Committee on Public Expenditures has turned public attention to the manner in which legislation is pushed through Congress by the aid of the "lobby." The only facts of importance developed thus far are that Robert J. Walker received $26,000 in gold for his supposed influence with members of the House, and D. C. Forney, publisher of the *Chronicle*, $3000 in gold for a similar power presumed to be possessed by that paper. What other corrupt practices may be unearthed before the Committee finishes its labors remains to be seen. If Congress has come to the conclusion to ferret out all the lobbyists, and to put a stop to their operations, it had better appoint a Standing Committee on the Lobby, with a dozen or two sharp detectives.

**The Existence of the Lobby.**

Persons at a distance from the capital are, no doubt, disposed to regard the existence of a lobby as something of a myth. It is so seldom that any of its operations are exposed that when a case like that of the Alaska job is presented, even the public press directs attention to it as if it was something unusual or extraordinary. Mr. Robert J. Walker's $26,000 and Mr. D. C. Forney's $3000 represent but a small portion of the money made in lobbying. It must be understood that lobbying is not confined to Congress alone, but is daily practised in the several Executive departments of the Government, including the White House. The existence of a lobby here, as at the capitals of nearly all civilized nations, is a fact which no one at all conversant with public affairs doubts. Previous to the war, the operations of the lobby, which was then comparatively small in numbers were confined to obtaining offices. The immense amount of claims of various sorts against the Government growing out of the war together with the almost innumerable schemes for internal improvements of a public and private character, projected within a few years have increased the number of lobbyists to an almost incredible extent. It must be said, in justice to the Southerners, that, whatever other faults or failings they may have had during their domination here, lobbying was comparatively unknown. This was probably owing, in great measure, to the fact that their legislation was confined principally to the interests of the "institution" that distinguished their section. The leading men of the South were not warm advocates of internal improvements, nor were their ideas comprehensive enough to take in much besides slavery. But yet something of the absence of lobbying was due to the personal and official integrity of many of the Southern Senators and members. He would have been a bold man who would have approached John C. Calhoun with the bare intimation of a scheme in the success of which he would be personally interested. I am afraid that as much cannot be said of all who fill public positions to-day. This fact makes it possible not only for a lobby to exist, but also makes its operations profitable to all concerned. It is easy to see that if all Government officials were possessed of that Roman virtue for which a too confiding people gives them credit, there could be no such thing as lobbying.

**Who are the Lobbyists?**

Since the Alaska investigation commenced I have noticed that several newspapers have accused the special correspondents at the capital of constituting the lobby. Such a blunder could only be committed by persons who have seldom been here, and who do not understand the relations which must necessarily exist between the lobbyist and his friend in Congress. A discreet Government official would no more trust a newspaper correspondent in such business, than a Master Mason would reveal the secrets of his Order to an outside barbarian. The thing would not be safe. Any one so close to the public ear as a newspaper correspondent is an unsafe lobbyist, and would certainly be unsuccessful. It must be said, to the credit of the special correspondents here, that professional lobbyists avoid them as a thief would a detective, and take special pains to conceal from them not only their operations, but their very existence. Lobbyists here consist of two classes, men and women. As might be expected, the latter are more quiet and unostentatious than the former. You never find them in the bar-rooms, or in the corridors of the hotels, nor is the better class of them frequently seen about the halls and corridors of the Capitol. Occasionally, when some pressing emergency exists, say at the closing hours of a session, they haunt the Senate reception room and throng the ante-rooms of the House. But ordinarily, if they want to treat their Congressional friends to a glass of wine, they do it at their own apartments or homes, elegantly arranged for the reception of distinguished visitors. On these occasions the justness of the claim which the lady lobbyist is prosecuting, the public importance of the bill in which she is interested, or the abilities of the party whose confirmation she is urging, are set forth with the most exquisite feminine persuasiveness. Few Congressmen who allow themselves to be caught in such spiders' webs ever escape without first promising to grant the lady's request. To be successful, a female lobbyist must be not only handsome but, to a certain extent, accomplished. Your distinguished Senator or your prominent Representative may bluff an importunate male lobbyist, but they are seldom proof against the blandishments of handsome, accomplished, well-dressed women. For this reason, persons having claims before Congress prefer putting them into the hands of female lobbyists. The amount of money which they make is almost incredible. I have heard of cases where they have received as much as $30,000 in a single session. The men who are in the lobby are for the most part the brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, cousins, or intimate personal friends of Senators and members. It is supposed that they can be far better trusted with the secrets and mysteries of the profession than babbling newspaper correspondents, who are sometimes forced to telegraph their papers the most profound secrets. I do not say that every claim agent is a lobbyist, but it is certain that every lobbyist is a claim agent or an attorney. They make their appearance here as regularly as members of Congress. Their families, if they have any, live at the hotels, and dress in the most elegant and expensive style. The men drink the best wines and smoke the best cigars. The women occupy the best boxes at the opera, and indulge in expensive champagne suppers with their friends. Yet these people have no visible means of support. They have neither stores, offices, nor workshops. If the law against vagrancy was strictly enforced, a majority of them would find themselves in the work-house.

**The Art of Lobbying.**

Lobbying having become a business, has been reduced to a system. Like every other business, it requires experience to insure success. First of all, the lobbyist must either be or represent himself to be a person of influence with members of Congress and heads of departments and bureaus. This influence is acquired in various ways. Relationship is generally regarded as the most potent. If a man is the brother or the brother-in-law of a Senator or member, or the cousin of some official either in Congress or the departments, his services are rated higher than a mere outsider.

Then there is another class who may be regarded as the "henchmen" of Government officials. Their claims consist of personal services rendered. They have manipulated a legislature so as to secure the election of their friend for Senator. They have managed a district so as to elect their friend to Congress. They have secured the appointment and confirmation of some head of department or head of bureau. Sometimes they obtain a hold upon members or Senators and department officials by happening to possess some secret, the exposure of which might ruin the public and private character of the victim. Nearly every Senator, member, and department officer has his "particular friend," or, in the parlance of the *Police Gazette*, his "pal." It is immaterial how the influence is obtained; the result is the same. It soon gets to be understood that Mr. —— has "power" and "influence" with Senator —— or Representative ——. He visits them at their residences. They respond to his "card" with astonishing alacrity. No debate is so important but it can be neglected in order to see and consult with the member's "friend." No executive session of the Senate is so exacting upon the attention of the Senator but that he can leave it if his "friend" sends in his card. Wine is a powerful weapon of the lobbyist. I know of a bill that was put through last winter almost exclusively by champagne. Let me take your readers to a hotel or drinking saloon not far from the Capitol. In an upper room, where only the favored few are admitted, half a dozen bottles of sparkling wine are opened on the table, while a fresh basket stands in the corner. Half a dozen Senators and as many members of the House are sitting around with goblets filled with wine, indulging in conversation which, if reported, would not look well in print. In the centre is the lobbyist who is a good story-teller as well as a good drinker. But drinking, like lobbying, is professional with him. He allows his guests to drink at least two glasses for every one he consumes. When they are "mellow," he is prepared for business, and seldom fails to accomplish his purpose.

**Money Made by Lobbying.**

To those who understand the business it is comparatively easy to make money, and that large sums are realized upon various schemes before Congress and the departments is certain. When I see one of these persons, with no visible means of support, living at the rate of eight or ten thousand a year, perhaps more, I frequently wonder where he gets the sinews of war. On inquiring of some of his friends, I find that "he has recently made forty or fifty thousand dollars on a claim before the departments" or "in getting a bill through Congress." I know of an instance where an employe of the House, occupying a rather inferior position, received as his share of the "spoils" $25,000 in a single session for a railroad bill that was put through. The consideration was that he "had influence with his delegation." It is astonishing how Senators and members who come here so poor that they can scarcely afford to keep their families at a respectable boarding-house, become absolutely wealthy in a few years. Every person who has lived in Washington knows that a salary of $5000 a year may serve to support a family, but it is difficult to get rich off it. It will not buy brownstone mansions, magnificent equipages, with liveried servants, and dresses and diamonds *ad libitum*. Where these come from, I leave your honest readers to "gather and surmise."

JOSEPHUS.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Orange Girl* and the farce of *Up for the Holidays* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus will be withdrawn after the present week. The troupe is a fine one, and the admirers of equestrianism should make the most of the remaining opportunities.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's opera of *Marriage by Lanterns* will be performed; also Charles Dibdin's ballad opera of *The Waterman*.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS will appear at the Academy of Music every evening during the present week in the following plays:—*As You Like It, Much Ado About Nothing, Romeo and Juliet, Taming of the Shrew, The Stranger*, and *Macbeth. Much Ado About Nothing* will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Christmas pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* will be given this evening.

MCEVOY'S NEW "HIBERNICON," a pictorial, musical, and national entertainment, illustrating Irish scenery, etc., will commence this evening at Concert Hall.

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS of the Germania Orchestra will be resumed at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

## *CITY ITEMS.*

WE HAVE the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule, now, as at all other times.

*We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*"

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present, we have REDUCED ALL PRICES.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WOELPPER & BROTHER (successors to C. A. Butts), shirt manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, are making at their two stores, the main one No. 27 North Eighth street, the branch, No. 245 North Ninth street, a magnificent holiday display. The reputation which these two establishments have acquired is well merited; for at them every purchaser can find articles exactly suited to his fancy, and in buying has the certain assurance that the goods will accord with the representations. The Messrs. Woelpper are wide awake, and fully up to the times. Nothing new in their line makes its appearance but they at once secure it. Their thorough business enterprise and activity have made their two establishments great popular depots for furnishing goods of every description. Entire satisfaction both in the quality and price of goods is guaranteed, and no person can utter the complaint that he was ever deceived at either of the stores. Only let the trial be made and the result will be found to be just what any one acquainted with the standing of the places could have predicted—a determination to purchase there, and at no other place, in the future.

CHRISTMAS CAROL, NOT BY DICKENS.

The snow, the snow, the snow,
The falling, drifting snow;
Up the alley, down the street,
On your head, beneath your feet,
Look where you will, above, below,
You see the snow, the snow;
The freezing cold and snow,
The pitiless cold and snow.
The wild wind howls as by it goes,
It bites your fingers and nips your toes,
And shivering poverty cries in pain
As it enters their hearts and out again;
O'er hill, through valley, the demons go.
The wind, the cold, the snow,
The smooth, the frozen snow,
How the sleighs o'er its surface go,
And the bells they ring, and the echoes bring
A chime for the beautiful snow.
The eye is bright, and the heart feels light,
As you fly o'er the frozen snow.
How to laugh at the cold and snow
Go at once to CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Number eight twenty-four, you have heard it before
They are selling Fine Clothing low,
Get a sack or surtout, they have all kinds to suit.
Of their superior finish there can be no dispute.
Then with a snap of your finger as you go on your way,
You can to your friends in all truthfulness say,
I fear not the cold or the snow.
Now let this suffice, take this friendly advice,
Buy your clothes of CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

EXUBERANT HEALTH is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world *need an occasional tonic* to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic* is the grand *desideratum* of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, *i. e.*, it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseam*, in the hope of rivalling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

YE SHIVERING MORTALS who stand in mortal fear of winter's blast and its accompanying ills, why don't you go to Alter's famous Coal Yard, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, and get the very best of coal? It is a domestic paradox why men and women will go stamping and fuming about the house because the slate, instead of coal, fire gives forth no heat, when Alter keeps constantly the cheapest and best of fuel. In such a gift as a ton, even more or less, of coal, there is a merit which makes it doubly interesting to the recipient. Thousands of dollars are to-day being wasted on trifles, which, if but turned to some good account, by stocking some deserving poor man's cellar with Alter's coal, would greatly ameliorate misery in our midst; and he who is prompted to do such a kind act, not only to the poor, but to Alter himself, should remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.—On Wednesday morning next the closing-out sale of the immense and valuable stock of goods of Warburton, late No. 1004 Chesnut street, will take place at the auction room of B. Scott, Jr. No. 1020 Chesnut street. The catalogue will include large lots of real and imitation lace goods, embroideries, handkerchiefs, nets, gloves, ribbons, etc., and fancy goods generally. The goods will be sold without reserve. The ladies are particularly invited, as there will be special accommodations arranged for them.

A CHILD FOUR YEARS OLD CAN OPERATE IT.—"I feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure to inform you with what satisfaction and success I have worked on the Grover & Baker Machine for the first eleven years. It is so simple in its structure that it is exceedingly difficult to get it out of order. Both of my little girls—one five and a half and the other four years—can sew straight seams on it without assistance."—*Letter from Mrs. A. C. Foss, wife of Rev. Archibald C. Foss, No. 203 West Thirtieth street New York.*

FOR the New Year table be sure and have a bottle of Speer's Port Grape Wine. It is a luscious, full-bodied, and pure grape juice wine; the principal wine used for parties and weddings. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Frederick Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and all Druggists; and by Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The most excellent Bitters in the market, made of pure native wine, in which have been steeped such herbs and roots that make the most strengthening and healthy Tonic. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.


**TERRAPIN.**

200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,
Just received and for sale by
M. MEAGHER & CO.,
12 22 8trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE**

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

To do this THE PRICES WERE ALL PUT DOWN, are that we GUARANTEE them fully TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make and Finish is FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

We have still a very large stock (at least $150,000 worth of Goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up all the piece-goods we had on hand. As before announced, we continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HURON BLANKETS.

We still have a full supply of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially directed to the quality, size and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting Blankets of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL,
HURON SWANSDOWN,
HURON PREMIUM,
HURON EXTRA SUPER.

FURNITURE DIMITIES,
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS,
BUREAU COVERS,
COUNTERPANES.

Five cases fine ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a bargain.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 00 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 00 PER PAIR.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL
FOURTH AND ARCH.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
Christmas Holidays.

MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
EXPENSIVE SILKS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.
4-4 PURE SILK VELVETS.
SATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS.
STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS.
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS.
BELLE HELENE SKIRTS.
FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
2000 yards 4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES, do.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmwlmrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Splendid Stock.
ALSO,
FINE TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS,
BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS,
FINE PIANO COVERS,
GREAT MARK DOWN TO SELL OFF SURPLUS STOCK. 9 30 wfm

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
AT
THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,
At about one-half the importation cost, comprising
FANCY DRESS GOODS
In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,
DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $15 to $150.
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold
At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR [11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

LOW PRICES.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS;
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS,
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

All-linen Flour Cloth, 3 yards wide, $1 50 per yard.
Beautiful Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2 to 4½ yards long.
Splendid Damask Table Linen, from 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
Extra fine Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish Damasks.
Loom Table Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 65, 75, 87½c. to $1.
All-linen Huck Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, 25c.
Beautiful Damask Towels, large size, 37½, 50, 75c.
Magnificent Damask Napkins, $1 50 per dozen.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

All-linen Hdkfs, 10 12½ 20, 25 to 60c.
Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 2c, 25, 32, to 87½c

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

PRICES REDUCED
Ladies' Merino Vests, 87½, $1, $1 10, $1 25, to $3.
Gents' Merino Shirts 50 62, 75, 87½c., $1, $5.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk embroidered all sizes, 87½c.
Ladies' heavy Cotton Hose, 12½c., a bargain.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear, 37½c., up.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25, 31, 37½, 45 75c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

Blankets at the lowest market prices.
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### A Year's Work.

Sitting beside the casement
In the chill October day,
While Twilight, wrapped in her misty veil,
Was sobbing her life away;
Hearing the tinkle of the beck,
And the chirp of the lingering bird,
And the whistle of the home-bound hind,
And the low of the distant herd;
Watching the red leaves floating down
From the branches one by one;
Thinking of all that a year could do,
Of all that a year had done.

Sweet as an April morn it rose,
The love that had failed so soon,
Strewing her path with bright May flowers,
Brilliant and warm as June.
It drooped in August's fervid smile,
It fell like the year's last rose;
She will scarcely trace its resting-place
'Neath December's coming snows.
The blossoms will bloom into life again
At the call of the summer sun,
But nor time nor tide can undo for her
What a single year has done.

Sitting beside the casement
Till the stars gleam through the firs,
The large tears dropping, slow and cold,
On those folded hands of hers.
They glitter as bright in the red fire-light
As the diamond that she wore
Ere she drew it off, the mocking pledge
Of a troth whose truth was o'er.
The hollow darkness around her creeps;
The day's long watch is run;
And all that they swore but Death could do,
A little year has done.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

## *THE UNIVERSAL MONEY.*

**The Royal British Commission on International Coinage.**

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

In February last the Government of Great Britain appointed a commission of fourteen leading financiers, under the presidency of Viscount Halifax, to examine and report upon the recommendations made by the International Monetary Conference of 1867; and, in particular, to inquire "whether it would be desirable to make any, and what, changes in the coinage of the United Kingdom, in order to establish, either wholly or partially, such conformity as the conference had in contemplation."

It will be remembered that the conference recommended a single legal standard of value in all nations, to consist of gold coin, containing nine-tenths pure gold; that all gold coins should be of the value of five francs, or a multiple of five francs; and that a gold coin of twenty-five francs should, in such countries as might prefer it to the napoleon or louis of twenty francs, be received everywhere as an international coin.

The Royal British Commission included several members of Mr. Disraeli's ministry, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Master of the Mint, Mr. Airy, the famous mathematician and astronomer, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Thomas Baring, and others, the most competent men in England for the work. Each of these gentlemen is addressed, under the privy seal and with the Home Secretary's signature, thus:—"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles Viscount Halifax," etc.; but of course, though all the members of the commission are "trusty and well beloved," none not noble is "our cousin." The commission met in March last, and continued the inquiry at intervals of four months, devoting to the subject more care and study than it ever before received. They called to their assistance everybody in England whose special knowledge seemed likely to help them; among them the well-known authors, Professor Leone Levi, Mr. Walter Bagshot, Sir John Bowring, and many of the leading bankers, bullion dealers and traders of the kingdom. The result is the huge folio volume now before us of three hundred and seventy-two pages, containing a complete thesaurus of information on every question even remotely connected with international coinage. This has just been presented to Parliament, and contains so many and so conflicting views, that it is likely to take that body a good deal longer then the present session to make any legislation on the subject, if it does not take new commissioners and more blue-books to settle it.

The report of the commission itself, however, is but a very small part of the book, which consists chiefly of the evidence and opinions of experts and others, taken by the commission, and of the documentary information they have collected. The latter includes the complete record of the Paris Monetary Conference, with the preliminary correspondence which led to it, and the official proceedings which followed it, full accounts of the mint regulations and coinage of all nations; and a collection of statistics illustrating the whole subject. Among these documents are the full report of the Director of the United States Mint for last year; the various coinage bills now pending before Congress, with the reports made last summer by the Finance Committee upon them, and other American papers of interest; among them the striking suggestions of Mr. George F. Dunning, Director of the New York Assay Office, for giving the size and weight of the new gold coins a simple relation to the units of the metrical weights and measures, as well as to the weight of the common Troy grain.

But it is in the evidence originally gathered by the Commission itself, and not before published, that the peculiar value of this report consists. Perhaps no one's testimony had more influence than that of Professor Leone Levi, who teaches the principles of commerce at King's College, and has written a valuable work on taxation. He showed in the strongest light the great and growing importance of a uniform currency among all nations; and was able to prove, by the examples of several nations in Europe, that a radical change in the coinage, or even in the general system of weights and measures, is not such an alarming revolution as the conservative British mind generally supposes.

It appears from Mr. Levi's figures that the French metric system of weights and measures has already been made the only legal standard by fifteen or more Governments, ruling 146,400,000 people; that portions of that system have been adopted by seven other nations, with 68,600,000 inhabitants, and that it has been made "permissive" among 60,000,000 more. All this has been accomplished easily, and with a cheerful and intelligent acquiescence on the part of the people. Further, the international trade of civilized countries has increased one hundred and sixty-seven per cent. within twenty years, and now amounts to $7,000,000,000 a year, all of which is encumbered, taxed, and delayed so far as the standard money of the different nations differs. In short, the ultimate adoption of a universal coinage is inevitable; the real question is, what shall it be?

On this point, Professor Levi strongly insists on abandoning all thought of reducing the English sovereign to the value of twenty-five francs, as the Paris Conference suggested. The suggestion was made, it seems, simply as an accommodation to England; and because of the accident that the sovereign or pound is now worth almost exactly twenty-five francs; exceeding that sum by only twenty French centimes, or four cents. But if it were made exactly twenty-five francs, it would still not be the international unit of coinage. The continental gold circulation consists of pieces of twenty and ten francs; accounts are kept in francs and hundredths, and if English coins and accounts take a piece of twenty-five francs with its multiplies and parts, as the unit, there is still a calculation necessary, and half of the old confusion remains.

For these and many similar reasons Professor Levi urges the adoption by all nations of ten francs as the monetary unit, and would have Great Britain set the example. But on this point his views did not impress the Commissioners so strongly as on the rejection of the new twenty-five franc sovereign. This they agreed to unanimously; reporting that, after full consideration, "we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of twenty-five francs, to be substituted for the sovereign." But while discountenancing this plan, the Commission does not propose any definite substitute. Its aim has been rather to collect information and prepare the way for a more intelligent discussion, and the report concludes with suggesting a general international conference on the subject.

Among the most interesting and convincing testimony in favor of assimilating the coinage of all nations was that of Mr. Alfred Field, now of Birmingham, formerly of New York, whose experience in trade with the United States enabled him to make the practical advantages of such a change very striking. Mr. Field showed the commission an invoice of his own goods just shipped to New York. It contained four hundred and twenty-one different pieces, charged in English currency; and each of these has to be reduced by the importer, separately, to American money, and an estimate made upon it, of what it will bring in New York. Now, the total value of this lot of goods was £253 sterling, or $1225—an average of less than three dollars at each of the rates calculated. Now, the trouble and time required for this are a serious obstacle to trade and a large addition to the cost of such articles to the consumer.

Mr. Field's illustration from the Halifax trade is still more striking. Goods are bought in Birmingham by tons, cwts., quarters, and pounds, at so many £ s. p. per ton; duties are paid in Halifax in gold dollars and cents; expenses are paid in the local currency, in which 16s. make £1 sterling, and books and bank accounts are kept in dollars, while customers buy in the local currency, or in sterling, or in decimal currency, as the case may be: perhaps "tons, cwts., quarters, and pounds sold say at £15 15s. 6d. per ton. Halifax currency." Now, he inquires, "I should like you to conceive what is the amount of labor involved in that; do you think that any man does that for nothing?"

In practice, says Mr. Field, importers not only have to keep more clerks, but they have to charge a percentage to cover the risks of mistakes in such complicated calculations. Besides, the business of brokers in exchange and foreign coin is now a very large and profitable one; and its profits are largely a mere hindrance to trade growing out of differences in the currency of different countries. In some of these points all the commercial witnesses agreed. The conviction was strong in their minds that the practical effect of different currencies as a hindrance to trade is far greater than is commonly believed—far greater than any one, who has not observed it on a large scale and for a long time, can imagine. But a large number of these gentlemen insisted that the reduction of the British sovereign and of the American half eagle to the value of 25 francs is the only change really necessary, and is so easy and obvious that it ought to be adopted, without attempting any more radical reform.

Mr. Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*, stated in a very clear light the necessity of having one money of account in all nations, as more important even than a uniform coinage. But he objected earnestly to the franc as too small for the unit of a monetary system; preferring the sovereign, or the proposed new sovereign of twenty-five francs, as the basis of a new decimal system. In rejecting the franc the Commission agreed with him. "I should like," he says, "to make it a condition of this country adopting the twenty-five franc piece and making it the unit of account, that other nations should do the same." "The unit of account is, in my mind, the primary matter, and everything else is secondary to it."

The Blue Book before us contains very full information on the present state of coinage everywhere; on the importance of a single standard, and that of gold, for money values; on the advantages of a uniform proportion of alloy in coin, which all agree ought to be rather one-tenth, as in France and the United States, than one-twelfth as in England; on the propriety of charging mintage or a seignorage for coining the precious metals; and on the measures necessary to secure uniform values, and to obtain protection against fraud, if an international coinage be adopted. But the report is essentially preliminary, and contains no positive recommendation for immediate legislation. It will doubtless lead to a further and general discussion of the subject in England, and perhaps in all the nations interested.

## *RITUALISM.*

**The Manner in Which Christmas was Celebrated at St. Alban's, New York.**

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says—How astounded the ordinary Episcopal mind of America must have been to have witnessed the manner in which the great festival of Christmas was yesterday observed at the Church of St. Alban, on the corner of Lexington avenue and Forty seventh street. It is no use shutting one's eyes to facts, and it is undoubtedly a fact that Ritualism has planted itself in this city of New York. The English people have for five years been busily occupied in refusing to recognize Ritualism in any shape or way, but the people of England have since come to the conclusion that the principle of ignoring does not answer, and they are now foolishly endeavoring to shut the stable door after the steed has been stolen. Ritualism has by no means confined itself to Great Britain. It has branched out in all directions, and has not lost sight of the United States of America in its wanderings. Father Morrill, of St. Alban's, is the great follower and exponent of Ritualism, or, as it should be more properly termed, Sacramentalism, in this country; and, to judge from the character of the services held in St. Alban's Church yesterday, he is a very apt disciple, and one who, whatever his opponents may think, is not to be lightly esteemed. At about quarter before 10 on Christman morning the little Church of St. Alban's was quite crowded. At 10 o'clock the procession, headed by th 6 crucifer (cross-bearer), followed by the choir boys, an acolyte bearing the banner of the blessed sacrament, then the taper-bearers in scarlet cassocks and cottas, another acolyte bearing the banner of St. Alban, proto-martyr of Great Britain, and patron saint of the church, the choir men, and lastly, the priests, wearing richly emboridered white stoles and bivetias, entered the church singing the well-known Christmas hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing." At the termination of the processional hymn, Father Noyes intoned Mattius, the special psalm being very well chanted by the choir, especially psalm 45. At the conclusion of the morning service, the priests retired to the vestry, preparatory to the great function of the day, High Mass. After a few minutes' interval they re-entered the chancel vested in the sacrificial vestments, preceded by the taper-bearers in scarlet cassocks and cottas, and the thurifer swinging the thurible containing incense. The Introit ended, the priests advanced to the pace steps of the altar, the celebrant kissing the altar, the others reverently bowing, and the celebration of High Mass began, the music being set to Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Father Morrill, vested in laced alb, amice, cha uble, and maniple, was Celebrant; Father Noyes, in plain alb and dalmatic, served as Deacon, and Father Mines, in plain alb and tunicle, as Sub-Deacon. Incense was offered during the singing of the sequence, "Adeste Fideles," and the Gospel was then read by the Gospeler, attended by two acolytes bearing the Gospel Lights. The Kyrie (Merbeck's) was admirably done by the Choir, and after some ecclesiastical announcements had been made by Father Morrill, Father Mines proceeded to the pulpit, from which he delivered a very carefully composed and elaborate retrospect of the fulfilment of prophecy, as exemplified in the events attending the birth of our Saviour, and which lessons he implored his hearers to consider as belonging to themselves as much as to the Jews of old, who so obstinately refused to listen to them. At the termination of this discourse the Offertory Sentences were sung by the choir, during which the offerings of the congregation were collected, and the elements were reverently brought from the credence table to the altar, and which, together with the alms, were offered on the altar by the celebrant during the prayer for the Church militant. The actual celebration of the Holy Eucharist was then commenced, incense being again offered before the prayer of Consecration. There was a slight hesitation noticeable among the choir during the singing of the Sanctus and the Veni Creator, but as the score is here rather catchy, some little allowance for an amateur choir ought in all fairness to be made; but these little shortcomings were amply compensated for by the admirable rendering of the Agnes Dei, or hymn of adoration of the spiritual and ineffable presence in the Blessed Sacrament, in which the soprano voice, though a little nervous at first, sang out with a fulness and richness which added much to its solemnity. During the singing of the Agnus Dei, the celebrant first communicated himself and then the other priests. The general body of the communicants (a considerable portion of the congregation) then approached the altar, and, when all had communicated and the Gloria in Excelsis had been sung, the celebrant proceeded with the consumption of the remaining consecrated elements and the ablution of the sacred vessels, after which he gave his benediction to the assembled congregation. The procession was again formed in the same order in which it entered the church, and slowly retired, singing the Nunc Dimittis as a recessional. At 5 o'clock Vespers were sung, the service being identical with that of Christmas Eve. The Curistmas Festival will be observed at St. Alban's during the Octave, i. e., the next seven days.

## *GENERAL GRANT.*

**His Opinion on the Railroad Subsidies.**

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* of Dec. 24 says:—

The reports of a conversation between General Grant and several Congressmen yesterday relative to Pacific Railroad subsidies, printed in the papers of yesterday and to-day, are claimed by some to be exaggerations, but upon inquiry it appears that there was ground for a portion of the statement at least. In the conversation reference was made to General Grant's approval of the structure, etc., of the Union Pacific Railroad after his recent travel over the route, and which was published in the papers a few days ago. General Grant made a remark, in substance, that although he found the Union Pacific in the excellent condition represented, he had said nothing about granting subsidies to railroads. Those who knew this did not understand General Grant as opposing the existing grants and subsidies, but as (merely by implication) indicating his disapproval of further subsidies to projected roads, or the granting of lands and bonds, except what have been contemplated and provided for by the existing laws. There are reasons for supposing that General Grant's views as to the granting further subsidies of any kind, and also upon the matter of retrenchment and economy, coincide with the well-understood opinions of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

The N. Y. *Times'* correspondent says:—

Some correspondents and some papers attach undue importance to certain alleged utterances of General Grant made within the past few days. It cannot be reliably ascertained that General Grant has lost any of the reserve or discretion that have always characterized his utterances.

What he has said may be briefly summed up in a terse expression of opposition to any increase of the national debt so long as there is any party in the country in favor of repudiating it, and that the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act would be conducive to a thorough reform of the public service. No one need fear that General Grant is about to inflict his views on the country in advance of his official declarations, or that he will assume the *role* of dictator to Congress at any time.


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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNE ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS,
Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM EUEBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25 f

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3, 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HARRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
SAMUEL BANGS, President
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actu
The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the f in present use, on the most liberal terms in respe rates, division of profits, restrictions on occup and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-thi premiums, when desired, and makes all policies n ineey non-forfeitable.
Commencing business only in April last, it has received with so much favor that its assura already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly creasing day by day.
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—
Thomas T. Tasker, P. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre, John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin, J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris, James Long,
William Divine, James Hunter,
John A. Wright, E. H. Worne,
Benjamin Charles Spencer.

STRICTLY MUTUA
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST C
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREE
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE am members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the low rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
ACTUARY, ROWLAND PARRY
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
FROM THE GREAT FIR
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFE
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CO TENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we e our testimony to the value of your Patent Champi Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on t evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of t conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, ec made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in exposed situation, and fell with the burning floo into the cellar among a quantity of combustible m terials. We opened it next day and found our book papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entir contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us tha your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted ou most valuable books to it. We shall want another o your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire co fidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, th victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarde the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universell Paris
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Important from the Great Fire
EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE
*VICTORIOUS!*
SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,
SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.
BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.
Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.
Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.
We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced. Such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
12 11 1m ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
852 No. 434 RACE Street

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 6 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

—The following, though written and published in England, has significance here:—

SONG OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

My labor has been thrown away,
My money spent in vain,
And I, alas! have lost the day
I fondly hoped to gain.
To win, I scrupled not to rat,
Equivocate, cajole;
And now, despite it all, I'm at
The bottom of the poll.
Oh! the bottom of the poll, the poll!
The bottom of the poll,
I stand and stare and rend my hair,
At the bottom of the poll!

They little know what I've endured,
Through what I've had to pass;
And how their vanity has lured
Me on to be an ass.
How I have had a part to act
Undignified and droll,
Only to end my poor self tacked
To the bottom of the poll.
Oh! the bottom of the poll, the poll!
The bottom of the poll!
'Tis an urchin's joke, "There goes the bloke
At the bottom of the poll!"

How many thousands I have spent
I dare not yet inquire;
But soon will come my punishment
And retribution dire.
For now election charges will
Be coming in a shoal,
And I must pay the little bill
For the bottom of the poll.
Oh! the bottom of the poll, the poll!
The bottom of the poll!
To lavish self, and find oneself
At the bottom of the poll!

## Foreign Gossip.

—A firman has been granted for a new English paper in Constantinople, to be called the *Levant Times*.

—Herr Freiligrath, the German poet, has definitely settled at Stuttgard, now become the literary centre of Southern Germany.

—A new work, by Professor Gervinus, on Handel and Shakespeare, is creating great interest in musical circles abroad. No doubt an English translation will speedily be brought out.

—Professor Reinbold Pauli, the German historian of England, for some time past appointed to Marburg, has been elected as a member for that University to the Upper Chamber of the North German Parliament.

—Count Bismark, who only a short time since was about the best abused man in Germany, appears recently to have become the popular idol, of North Germany at least. A biography of the statesman, illustrated by some of their best artists, has run quickly through several editions.

—The well-known series of Tauchnitz editions of English authors has nearly reached its thousandth volume, and the enterprising publisher proposes to make that volume an edition of the authorized English version of the New Testament, beautifully printed in so-called old-faced type, enriched with footnotes by Dr. Tischendorf, giving in English the translatable readings of the Sinaitic, the Vatican, and the Alexandrine MSS. In order to secure exact accordance with the phraseology of the English version, the whole has been revised and collated by Mr. B. Harris Cowper.

—A certain literary interest connects itself with the recent death in the hunting field of the 18th Baron Somerville. The family came in the Conqueror. The elder branch got lands in England, the younger lands and title in Scotland. In the last century, Somerville, the poet of "The Chase," represented the elder branch. His love of sport and of drinking brought his estate, however, to the brink of ruin. He was a bachelor, and in consideration of the burthens on his property being paid off by his kinsman of the younger branch, the 13th Lord Somerville, the poet settled the reversionary of his estates upon that Scottish baron. On a part of the land thus acquired the 18th lord has met an early death.

—In a paper read before the Geological Society, Mr. Hull shows that the coal-fields of Lancashire and Yorkshire were once united, and that they were broken and separated by the upheaval of the long range of hills known as the Pennine Chain, or "backbone;" and, in treating of the denudation of the district, he says, when we compare the phenomena of different periods, "those of the Pennine Chain, as it was originally, and of the region of South Lancashire and Cheshire as it is now, I cannot but feel satisfied that the results of sea-action have been vastly more important than those of frost, rain, and rivers in sculpturing the surface of this part of England during successive geologic epochs." Speaking in another place of the limestone district of Derbyshire, Mr. Hull states that it was built up in the sea as a coral-reef, and not far from the shore, as is the case with the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia.

—For the next writer on the history of clothes, we make two or three extracts from the Shuttleworth accounts of the Chetham Society, A. D. 1605.—"March, for ij calf-skinnes, to be the boyes, eyther of theym, one paire of briches, ijs. viijd.; one shippe skynne, to be the boye Whytehead a dublet, viijd. (page 160). January, 1602: Clothe, to be the cowe boye a pair of stockings, xvijd.; and for makinge the same uppon his (the tailor's) owen chardge, ijd. February, 1601: Two calfe skines and ij shippe skines, to be coweboy a dublete and briche, iiijs.; course kanves for lyninge to the same, xxd. In the same yeare a boy was paid 2d. a day for kepinge crowes furth of wheat." In June, 1605, we have the cost of a Latin Accidence, or Grammar—perhaps a reprint of Wynkyn de Worde's—"Paid in Whalley for a boocke called a *naxaelence* for the boy Shuttleworth, iiijd." This same price of 4d. was paid in the same year for "one quarte of tarre to marke lambes" with, and also for a carpentering job, "for axelinge a cart that brake by the waye when we went for bricke," and, lastly, for "one bottell of aquivita." A bottle of brandy for a Latin grammar. Who will change?

—A highly interesting and important archæological discovery has recently been made near Hildesheim by a party of Prussian soldiers, whilst making excavations for rifle butts for the military in garrison at that town. It consists of a great number of plates, dishes, vases, drinking-cups, candelabra, etc., all of pure silver, and of most elaborate workmanship. The largest piece is the cover of a vase which, though much oxydized, still shows chasings in high relief of stags, dogs, and other animals. Another work of great artistical value is a drinking-cup, eight inches high, with two handles covered with vine leaves and masks exquisitely wrought. Another piece consists of a flat vase, on the inside of which is represented a beautiful full-length figure of Minerva, the helmet, ægis, and other attributes being gilt. Another vase bears a gilt medallion of the infant Hercules strangling the serpent. At first it was supposed that this great treasure belonged to some person of comparatively modern times who buried it for safety, and that the objects appertained to the Renaissance period, the workmanship being ascribed to Ghiberti, Cellini, and other eminent Italian artists. But according to a report made on the articles by a Commission of archæologists and others specially appointed by the Prussian Government for this purpose, they belong to the best period of Roman art. Some members of the Commission are of opinion that the objects formed part of the camp table-equipage of a Roman General and even conjecture that they may have been some of the spoils taken from Varus after the defeat of the Roman legions under him, by the Teutonic Commander Arminius. Varus, classical readers will remember, was a Roman proconsul, and after serving as Governor of Syria was appointed commander of the Roman forces in Germany. He is stated to have returned from Syria with an enormous amount of treasure, a portion of which he carried with him to Germany. Being defeated by Arminius he killed himself. What renders the connection between the treasure in question and Varus the more probable, is the circumstance that the locality where he was defeated is not more than thirty miles from where it has been discovered. We may add that Dr. Bendorf, of Göttingen, has succeeded in deciphering twenty-four inscriptions on the vases engraved in ancient Roman characters. These inscriptions will be shortly published in the *Göttingen Archæological Journal*. Another very interesting feature of the discovery is, that on nearly every piece of plate is inscribed its weight, which it is believed will go far to set at rest the vexed question of what the Roman weights really were.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7:23 MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....4:49 HIGH WATER.....1:20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bellona | London | New York | Nov. 28 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 5 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 9 |
| Celia | London | New York | Dec. 12 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 15 |
| Weser | Southampton | New York | Dec. 15 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 15 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 16 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 16 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Portland | Dec. 17 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 29 |
| Australasian | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 30 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 2 |
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 9 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 12 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 16 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Jan. 2 |
| Starsand Stripes | Philada | Havana | Jan. 6 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the foreign lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Eliza Outten, O'Brien, from Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by tug America.
Br. barque L. G. Bigelow, Corning, 5 days from New Haven, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Towed up by tug America.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, from Portland, with headings to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Thomas Patterson, Allen, 20 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

City Ice Boat No. 1 Capt. Mason, left Chesnut street wharf yesterday at 7:30 A. M., and proceeded as far as Tinicum Island, clearing the way for steamship Wyoming, hence for Savannah. Proceeded up the Schuylkill as far as Gibson's Point where she set the ice adrift, and on her return through the Horse Shoe extricated steamship Brunette, from New York, whose rudder got injured, and towed her to port.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Dec. 26—6 P. M.—Barque Busy; brigs Julia E. Arey and Clara P. Gibbs, before reported, remain at the Breakwater, in company with schr Watauga, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, detained by head winds. Barque Jennie, for Bremen was towed to sea this morning by the revenue cutter Miami. Schr F. B. Colton, from Philadelphia for Barnadoes, went to sea this afternoon. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Dec 26.—Barque Idolique, from London for Philadelphia, went into the Breakwater to-day. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Abbie Thomas, Raymond, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Falmouth 27th inst., and put back next day.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence, was going up to New Orleans 21st inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia cleared at Savannah 26th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 24th inst.
Barque Helene, Knuth, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Messina 5th inst. via Marseilles.
Barque Bessie, Mundy, from Granton for Philadelphia, sailed from Shields 11th inst.
Steamship Brilliant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 8th inst.
Barque Scandia, Boekeloo, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.
Barque Centaur, Williams, hence, at London 8th inst.
Barque Poseidon, Knudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 7th inst.
Barque Gyda, Sevold, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 5th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 14th inst.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, from Liverpool 6th inst., for Philadelphia, put into Halifax, N. S., 24th inst., with loss of sails and rudder, and part of cargo thrown overboard.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Portland 24th inst.
Brig Romaine, Card, hence, at Liverpool 11th inst.
Schr Enterprise, Barnes, hence, at St. John, N. B., 23d ult.
Schr Curtis Tilton, from Norfolk for Barbados, was spoken 6th inst. lat. 26 14 N., long. 61 W.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 22d instant.
Schrs J. G. Babcock, Smith, and Alice B., Parker, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schr J. W. Vannaman, Sharp, cleared at Boston 24th inst. for Cienfuegos.


## FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS
At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 Arch Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)
AND 234 ARCH STREET,
HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 18trp

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rate 11 20 fmw 12t 31

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING
PRESENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.
All of which we are offering
AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.
EDWARD CHRISTMANN
OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,
DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD CHRISTMANN,
12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.
Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Shippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Appliqué, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, Waist Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel, Coral, and Plain Sets.
Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.
Head Dresses for Parties and Operas.
Fine Fans and Fancy Goods.
Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.
100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.
Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 13t

## BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.
WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.
A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf t2 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

## STATIONERS.

CLOTHING.
I. CUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm t1231 PHILADELPHIA

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any heater now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement or evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 259 N. SECOND Street.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf1lt
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.
Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 206 WALNUT Street,
WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.
12 16 14t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruiches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25 rp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S NINTH Street and No. 705 RACE Street. 7 23 6p


## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 6:25 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:30 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 8:44 and 7:41 A. M., and 12:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 12:00 P. M., and 12:20 and 8:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 8:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:40 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dunglan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, —On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:20 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:50 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¾, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8:15 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 1:35, 3, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:22 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOSEPH A. CLAY, Esq. and JOHN C. MITCHELL, Esq., Assignees of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 29, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 10 19 2 23 26 28 WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR WRIGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them to ROBERT E. FLEMING Administrator, No. 135 MARKET Street, or to his Attorney, CHAS. C. LISTER, No. 504 WALNUT Street. 12 23 mw6

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 8m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF COBK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| to London | 105 | to London | 40 |
| to Paris | 115 | to Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS VIA HALIFAX.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CABIN. | | STEERAGE. | |
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 10 |
| St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 40 | St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington City, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Will connect line at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30]

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense or transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

## STEAMBOAT LINES.


PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The

## GEORGE FRANCIS.

**Train Arrives, and is Greeted by the Fenians—His Response.**

The New York *Democrat* of this morning says:—

The deputation from the "Train Congressional Committee," which welcomed Mr. Train, on board the Australasian, on Christmas morning, deferred delivering their address until Saturday evening, in order to give the delegation from the "Fenian Brotherhood of America" the precedence. An address, beautifully got up, on green satin, in gold letters, was handed to Mr. Train last evening (just before his departure for Omaha) by the above delegation. In the course of the address the committee said:—

"We pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to try and place you in such a position that your generous intentions in favor of our beloved native land can be carried out, and the stain at present resting on the escutcheon of America be wiped away."

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY.

No. 1383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Dear Independents of the Fifth Congressional District:—Off to night to see if the Pacific Railroad bridge, dropping down on my five thousand lots at Omaha, is damaging to real estate. Only time to say that all you did in the Fifth district I pass to the credit of Ireland.

There was sunshine in the sky when three thousand nationalities broke party for country, Faro and his hosts, next time, will be drowned in the Red Sea of Tammany corruption.

I won against all odds in my battle fight; will see you all at the Cooper Institute on the fifth. Twenty thousand of the Fenian Brotherhood will be out that night, but nary a politician.

Just as I had arranged to arrest James J. McHenry at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, I learn that he has left for his copartners in Downing street, on this morning's English steamer. Shall soon return to England to fight it out. Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The Fenians of Shawmut District (Boston) also forwarded an address of welcome and congratulation, to which Mr. Train replied as follows:—

No. 1383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Dear Boston Fenians—Twelve months gone since I lectured for Warren's family—since which time both of us have been in British bastiles. I did my best to bring our boys home; but Seward checkmated me by sending out Johnson, so as to prolong the agony, in order to sandwich Grant with Stanton as Secretary of War and Seward as Secretary of State. He sandwiched Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson, and killed them, and has used the Alabama claims and our citizens in jail to show that Grant must have their assistance to win. Stanley and Seward have used these two points to disgrace America. Our flag is still at half-mast in England. I tell the brotherhood here, who hand me your address, that I will be with you, say, Thursday or Friday (January 7 or 8), still on the old platform of pay or fight! Release citizens or war! If you make a charge, donate all funds to Mrs. Captain Warren and children, and rally the Irish for Ireland. I shall have some plain talk with the boys of my native city.

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

## SENSATIONAL.

**The Rumored Washington Duel a Probable Hoax.**

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday relates that:—The supposed duel between Phil. Forney and an unknown army officer, on further investigation, looks remarkably like a huge hoax. The name of the army officer whose blood was spilled cannot be ascertained, after the most diligent inquiry, and the people who profess to believe that a duel really took place differ as widely as to the time, place, and manner of the affair of honor as to give it a strong flavor of a lively canard, manufactured specially for the sensation loving people of Washington. One version of the story makes the scene of the difficulty the famed Bladensburg, where all the duels for sixty years or more have taken place. Another version fixes the location in the vicinity of Lincoln Barracks; another at Russell Barracks; another across a table at Willard's Hotel, and another—but it would take too long to mention all the accounts, even in the briefest manner. According to one account the terrible Forney's opponent was shattered all to pieces, had his shoulder crushed, his arm broken, his breast pierced by a cruel bullet and one of his legs spoiled, to say nothing of his trigger finger, which was placed out of duelling order for an indefinite period. Another account plays the mischief with Forney himself, while still another lets him off with only three wounds in one of his arms and a damaged upper lip. An officer at Lincoln Barracks states that the mysterious adversary of Forney is a certain Lieutenant Brewster, who appears in the army register to pertain to the Seventh United States cavalry, and who, immediately after the duel, left with his broken bones and satisfied honor for his home in New York or some other place. According to a lady who is intimately acquainted with both Forney and his second, the affair originated in this way:—Forney met an officer at Willard's Hotel, who invited both Forney and his friend to accompany him to Lincoln Barracks for a frolic. When leaving the hotel some of Forney's friends asked him where he was going, to which he answered "To fight a duel." The three jumped into a carriage, and on the way to the barracks, being rather lively with wine, some gymnastic exercises occurred, resulting in the smashing of the carriage windows and the lacerating of the wrist of Forney, Junior, or of his friend. When the two returned from the barracks to their lodgings blood was noticed on their garments, and in answer to inquiries as to how it occurred they replied that had been fighting a duel. This, according to the lady referred to, is the explanation of the whole affair, which may be true or may not. According to some people here Forney and his second, ad well as the 12th Infantry officers, are trying to keep the affair quiet on account of the rigid laws in vogue in the District against duelling.

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

**The Aid Extended to the Planters on the Southern Seaboard.**

*From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 24.*

Whatever may have been the bad effect of the Freedmen's Bureau in allowing the subordinate officers to control as they pleased contracts entered into by the freedmen and their employers, there is no doubt that it was, during the last season, of great and substantial benefit to the planters of this State. The advances of provisions made to the planters by the bureau enabled them to continue their planting operations for another year, and now the generous indulgence of the Government will allow those who have lost their crops to postpone payment for the supplies which were furnished them. For the most part the Sea Island cotton crop has been a failure, and but for the wise and liberal conduct of the Commissioner of the Bureau, General Howard, many planters must have been hopelessly ruined. We have already published the main particulars of the nature of the relief given to the planters by General Howard, and we now desire to call their attention to the necessity of making application to the special commission for this State, promptly and in proper form.

All applications by persons who desire an extension of time for the payment of their bonds, held by the bureau, for supplies advanced, must be made by the 6th of January next, after which date no applications will be considered.

The applications must be addressed to Colonel John R. Edie, Chairman of the Board, Charleston, S. C., and must set forth in tabular form—

1. The value of supplies received.
2. Number of acres planted, giving the articles planted, and the number of acres in each.
3. Number of hands employed, and terms of contract.
4. The amount, if any, of indebtedness to employer.
5. Quantity, kind, and money value of crop raised.
6. Cost of production, including labor and rent.
7. The cause of the failure of crops, and the reasons for making application.

The application must be verified by the affidavit of the party making it, and supported by the affidavits of one or more disinterested witnesses.

The instructions of the Commissioner allow a large measure of relief to those who are entitled to receive it; but it is necessary that all applications should be made in the form and manner prescribed; that all applications must be sent in before January 6, and we advise all who desire to take advantage of the concessions made by the Government to file their letters at once.

## OBITUARY.

**Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, U. S. A.**

The death of this gallant officer is announced as having taken place at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 26th inst. The deceased was born in New York State, about the year 1823, and entered the Military Academy at West Point at nineteen years of age (1842). He graduated four years subsequently with honors, was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant and assigned to duty with the regiment of mounted rifles. During the war with Mexico Lieutenant Gibbs greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Cerro Gordo (in which he was wounded), Contreras and at Garita de Belen, being promoted to the rank of brevet first lieutenant for his conduct during the first named engagement and brevet captain for gallant behavior during the last named battle. During our recent Rebellion the deceased fully maintained the reputation he had won for ability and courage. In the many battles in which he participated the same military skill and indomitable bravery which characterized his earlier career were exhibited. He rose from his brevet rank of captain to the full rank of major in the regular service; was a brigadier and next a major-general of volunteers, and in March, 1865, was commissioned a major-general by brevet in the regular service. General Gibbs was one of those military men who win their promotions by genuine deeds and not by favoritism. A patriot in every sense of the word, he engaged in the struggle for the preservation of the Union uninfluenced by the prompting of any personal ambition for self-aggrandizement. It may be truly said that among the many thousands of New Yorkers who distinguished their native State on a hundred battle-fields none bore his part more nobly and gallantly than did the deceased. But a short time ago we were called upon to record the death of Captain Hamilton; and scarcely has the expression of regrets in his case ceased than we receive the news that another gallant son of this State is no more. After escaping the warlike missiles of the enemy on a hundred bloody fields, disease calls away General Gibbs at the comparatively early age of forty-five. His comrades and large circle of friends will read the announcement of his death with deep sorrow.

**Ex-Governor Moorehead of Kentucky.**

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec 26.*

Hon. Charles S. Moorehead died in Greenville, Mississippi, on Wednesday last. The deceased was born in 1802, in Nelson county, Kentucky, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed Attorney General of his State, and from 1840 to 1844 served as Speaker in the House of Representatives. From 1847 to 1851 he sat in Congress, and in 1855 was elected Governor of his native State, an office which he filled acceptably to the people, and with great ability and credit to himself. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Convention which sat in Washington in 1861, and used all his influence to avert the war, foreseeing very clearly its disastrous effects upon both sections; and when actual hostilities commenced his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the South, and he soon afterwards went to England as a commercial agent for the Southern Confederacy.

His sister, Mrs. Samuel Walker, of Covington, has been informed by telegraph of the death of her brother, and his remains will, we understand, be brought to Frankfort, Kentucky, for interment.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PLAYING DETECTIVE.—On Saturday afternoon, Edward Randolph, a Jerseyman, was halted at Eighth and Fitzwater streets by three men, who took him into a tavern in the vicinity. Here he treated the crowd, and then walked with them to Ninth and Pine streets, where one of the fellows, giving the name of Edward McMenamin, stated that he was a detective, and had a warrant for Randolph, who had been charged with robbing his employer. The accused individual denied the charge, and McMenamin told him he would have to go to the Station House. While on the way, McMenamin offered to settle the matter for $5. This Randolph refused, during which a policeman arrived and took both into custody. Alderman Morrow heard the case, and held McMenamin to answer.

THE FREAK OF AN INSANE MAN.—Yesterday afternoon a man was arrested in the church on Queen street, above Second, on suspicion of larceny. He was locked up in the Second District Station. Shortly after, the policemen upstairs smelt fire, and on investigating found smoke issuing from the cell in which the suspected thief was confined. The door was opened and the prisoner rushed out in a state of nudity. The flames were extinguished, and on being questioned, the occupant of the cell stated that there was a screw loose in the charity-box in the church, and he was going for it when taken into custody, and having been locked up for nothing, he was determined to burn his way out. He had taken off all his clothing and, having piled it in a corner, set fire to it. Shortly after the father of the young man called at the Station and stated that his son was afflicted occasionally with fits of insanity.

CHRISTMAS DAY in the neighboring and aged city of Burlington was made joyous to a large number of its small inhabitants by the celebration of the day at the College. These young lads, under the supervision of the Rev. Arthur Ten Broeck, D. D., the rector of the College, had the day made both merry and memorable to them by the many kind acts of which they were the recipients from the family of the rector and the officers of the College. What with their "roast turkey," their Christmas tree with its presents, their singing and their entertainments, and refreshments in the parlor furnished by the officers of the College, the boys, though away from home, here found one amid the merry scenes prepared for them by their teachers and friends.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday Detectives Levy and Tryon arrested George Williams on the street with a basket on his arm. The officers had suspected Williams of having been implicated in numerous robberies, and were looking for him when they came across him. In the basket he had a lot of stolen ware and table linen, which had been stolen from the residence of Mr. Horstman, No. 1609 Walnut street, and Seth B Sillt, No. 212 West Logan Square. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and through him all the goods belonging to these gentlemen were recovered. A large quantity of property which was taken from other houses was also recovered.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The woollen and cotton mill which was destroyed on Saturday night was situated at Fifty-first street and Westminster avenue, was one story in height, 200 feet by 50 feet, and was built partly of brick and wood. It was owned by J. B. Hughes, and was occupied by Lees & Miller. The latter value the stock and machinery at $15,000 which was entirely destroyed. Their insurance is $15,000. The building was valued at $5000, and is a complete wreck.

FELL ON THE PAVEMENT.—William Bransberry, aged sixty-six years, residing in West Philadelphia, fell on the pavement at Thirty-ninth and Market streets yesterday, and fractured a leg. He was taken to the Hospital.

Conrad Reihl, aged 38 years, fell on the ice on Christmas night, in the neighborhood of Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue, severely injuring his shoulder. He was taken to his home in the neighborhood.

RECKLESS DRIVING AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Henry Muny and John Colton yesterday hired a carriage and drove around the vicinity of Ninth and Chesnut streets in a decidedly reckless manner. They came in contact with a carriage which was broken down. Being taken before Alderman Beitler, they were held to keep the peace.

JAILBIRDS RECAPTURED.—Theodore Sill and James Painter broke out of Moyamensing Prison last week, and escaped by scaling the walls. Saturday the Manayunk police captured these fellows in Montgomery county. They were recommitted to their old quarters.

# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### The Next Senator from Missouri —A Fight as to Who He Shall Be.

### The Indians Still Ravaging.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

**The Missouri Senatorship.**

Recent letters received here from prominent politicians in Missouri state that there is no doubt of the defeat of Henderson for the United States Senate. General Carl Schurz is at present the strongest man, and stands the best chance of being Henderson's successor. The friends of B. F. Loan, now member from Missouri, are very active, however, urging his claims. Henderson does not intend giving up the contest without a determined fight. He has few adherents among the members of the Legislature, but a large majority are unquestionably against him on account of his impeachment record.

Henderson's friends, it is understood, will go for Loan in preference to Schurz, when they become convinced that their man stands no chance. Since the publication of

**President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation**

it is suggested that Jeff Davis return at once, and be surrendered by his bail. The programme is to have him committed to custody, when a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for in the Supreme Court, and a discharge of the prisoner asked for on the ground that the Amnesty Proclamation absolves him from all liabilities. Letters have already been sent to Mr. Davis, to England, asking him to return here and allow his case to be tested in order to discover the value of a President's proclamation in the Court.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

**The Indians Not Yet Peaceful.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—A Cheyenne despatch says:—Seventy seven head of horses and mules were run off by Indians, in the neighborhood of Laporte, since Wednesday. The Indians are believed to be from the north, and to belong to Red Cloud's band.

A Salt Lake telegram says:—The Central Pacific Railroad reached 471 miles west of Sacramento yesterday.

A heavy storm has been raging here and west since Saturday.

**Latest Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet at 25@25¼c. Flour declining; sales of 4500 barrels State and Western at $8 95@9 65; Ohio at $8 95@9 65; Southern at $7@13; California at $5 25@11 85. Wheat dull. Corn easier; sales of 37,000 bushels at 94c.@$1 11. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 76¼c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25 75. Lard heavy at 16¾@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

**A Triple Tragedy.**

*From the Eufala (Ala.) News, Dec. 20.*

We learn from a gentleman just from Gordon, Ala., that a terrible tragedy was enacted near that place on the evening of the 7th instant, resulting in the death of Messrs. Henry Bevil, James Parish, and Wesley Parish. It seems that the three men had started from the village, after dark, to the home of Mr. Bevil, about two miles distant, and that while passing a creek one and a half miles from town, were fired on by assassins concealed in a swamp. Two of the unfortunate men were shot with buckshot and the third with a rifle ball. The heart of each was pierced and their deaths consequently instant. We learn that while the circumstantial evidence connected with the affair would be convincing to any one not compelled to be governed by testimony coupled with knowledge, yet no clue has been obtained sufficient to justify any arrests. Mr. Bevil, we are informed, was a bad man, and that the community lost nothing by his death. Mr. James Parish, in his young days, was considered a desperado, but in advanced years (we learn he was nearly sixty) had become a quiet, inoffensive, unobtrusive man—a good citizen. The third victim was entirely harmless.

—Horace Malcomb, brakeman, was instantly killed on the Marietta Railroad on the 23d instant.

—The annual parade of the colored fire department in Charleston passed off without disturbance.

—Christmas was probably never before so generally celebrated in this country as it has been this year.

—General G. Gordon Adam, of Vicksburg, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Mississippi.

—The main building of the old Mississippi Military Institute, in Hinds county, one of the monuments of the past, has been destroyed by fire.

—John Pitts was to have been hung for murder in Vicksburg on Christmas Day. Christmas trees of that sort are quite common South and West.

**DIED.**

*For additional Deaths see Fourth Page.*

PARAMORE.—On the 27th instant, EDWARD PARAMORE, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East Washington lane, Germantown, on Wednesday, December 30, instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Germantown Cemetery.

**Received too late for Classification.**

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES, HOLIDAY BOOKS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, ETC

On Wednesday Afternoon, December 30, at 4 o'clock 12 28 2t

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 723 SANSOM STREET,

Directly opposite his old stand, where he will continue the importation of

English, French, and German Books and Periodicals, Etc.,

TO ORDER.

A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand.

The choicest new publications received as issued.

Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order weekly by steamer. English and German Chromos in great variety. 12 28 6t

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

### New Year's Day Customs—How Grant is to Escape an Unpleasantness—Schofield in a New Role.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

**On New Year's Day**

it is a custom for all officers of the army in this city to call upon the President in a body, with the senior officer in command here at their head.

**General Grant**

is not only the head of the army, but senior officer in command here, his headquarters being at present in Washington. There is much speculation as to the course Grant will pursue with reference to this custom next Friday. It is known that he and Johnson have not spoken together since

**The Famous Correspondence**

growing out of Grant's surrender of the War Office to Stanton. It is understood that Grant proposes to get rid of the unpleasantness of meeting with the President by being absent from the city on New Year's Day. There is a story to the effect that

**General Schofield,**

Secretary of War, has undertaken the delicate office of peacemaker between General Grant and President Johnson. Inquiry in circles likely to be well informed upon such matters reveals the fact that Schofield has never thought of such a thing, and has no intention of doing so.

**Senator Sumner,**

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says that the suaject of the Alabama claims has never been considered by the Committee, and further that he has never been able to asceatain officially, the exact status of the pending negotiations. The statement therefore published in the New York *Post* and the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, as to what the Committee and the Senate will insist upon, is not only without foundation, but supremely ridiculous. The story was manufactured out of the whole cloth.

**European Communication with Boston.**

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Beginning on the first of January next, Boston is to have a weekly mail from Europe, via Queenstown, every Wednesday, by the Cunard line.

**The Cuban Gold Market.**

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Spanish gold, 2½@3c. premium; bank discount, 10@20c.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 28**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa 6s, 3 series, 2d | 107 | 4 sh Penna R | 53¾ |
| $6000 W Jer R 6s, 2d | 90 | 100 sh Read R | 49¾ |
| $200 City 6s, New | 100½ | 100 do | 49 44 |
| 50 sh N Penna R | 35½ | 100 do | 49 31 |
| 100 do | 35⅝ | 50 sh N Central | 48 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 Pa 6s, 3 ser | 107 | 23 sh Penna R | 54 |
| 100 sh Read R | 49 31 | 100 do | 54¼ |
| 100 sh Cata Pf | 31½ | 100 do | 54⅜ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav | 28½ | 100 do | 54¾ |

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1 50 to $35 00.

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mwsSm Open Evening.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 15 1m 8p No. 939 ARCH STREET.

13 SEROONS CARACCAS INDIGO,
106 HIDES,
6 Bales DEER SKINS,
Now landing from barque Roanoke. Also, 21 bales Choice Havana Leaf Tobacco, for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
12 28 2t* No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

ASK FOR SIX MAGIC PICTURES FOR 25 cents. Big thing on the wall 12 28 3t*

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Superintendent of the City Railroad for the Expenses of the Year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand eight hundred ($8800) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of the City Railroad, to pay the expenses of the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Superintendent, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

Item 2. For rent of office, stationery, and incidentals, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 3. To pay for wages for repair gang, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars ($3450).

Item 4. For purchase of new material, three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500).

And warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of City Railroad in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners to pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eleven hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay for the increase in the salaries of the officers of the several courts, three hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents.

Item 2. To pay for rebacking, arranging, and removing papers from the cellar to the office of the District Court, as per order of court, two hundred and sixty dollars.

Item 3. To pay for meals for jurors, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Commissioners,

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Naval Orders—Movements of General Grant—Caleb Cushing's Mission to Bogota.

### THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**General Spinner**

has written a letter to Mr. Wilder, of Boston, in reply to his communication of the 24th inst., in relation to the resumption of specie payments. Spinner explodes Wilder's theory about resuming by paying seventy-five cents on the dollar. This letter closes the correspondence between these gentlemen on this subject.

**Senator Morton**

had a long interview to-day with Secretary McCulloch and General Spinner on the finances. He is gathering all the information he can on the subject, in order to write a reply to Greeley's letter. It is generally admitted among parties who are well posted here that Morton will come out of his controversy with Greeley considerably worsted.

**General Grant**

leaves here on Wednesday for Philadelphia, where it is understood he will remain until after New Year, the guest of George H. Stuart. He will stop on his way at Baltimore, to dine with a friend in that city.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

**Naval Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following naval orders have been issued:—Rear Admiral Radford is detached from the command of the Washington Navy Yard, on the 20th of January, and ordered to the command of the European Squadron. Captain Edward Middleton is detached from the command of the Pensacola and ordered to the command of the Lackawanna. Captain J. C. Howell is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to duty as fleet captain of the European Squadron. Captain George H. Preble is detached from duty as fleet captain of the North Pacific Squadron, and ordered to the command of the Pensacola. Commander Thomas Scott Fillebrown is detached from the Hydrographic Office in Washington, and ordered to the command of the Narragansett.

Lieutenant-Commander R. K. Duer is detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Narragansett. Ensign J. N. Hemphill is detached from League Island station; Paymaster C. P. Thompson from the Navy Department; Surgeon John T. Taylor from the Naval Hospital, New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright from the Naval Hospital in Washington. Midshipmen W. B. H. Fraely, C. H. West, J. P. Morrill, and J. Mitchell are detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Kenosha on the 20th of January next. Rear-Admiral C. H. Poor is ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard. Commodore J. Selfridge is ordered to duty as President and Captain Thomas G. Corbin as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board.

Commander C. H. Baldwin is detached as fleet captain of the North Pacific Squadron. Lieutenant-Commanders Byron Wilson, C. W. Tracey, and W. W. Hendricks; Master G. C. Rister, Chief Engineer Jackson McElwell, First Assistants J. H. Able and A. S. E. Mullin, Second Assistants Thomas Lynch and W. S. Welles, are ordered to the Kenosha.

**General Grant**

will leave this city on Wednesday evening next for Baltimore, where he will remain until Thursday, and then leave for Philadelphia, passing New Year's day in the latter city. While in Baltimore General Grant will be the guest of Mr. Aibord.

### CALEB CUSHING.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**His Movements on the Isthmus.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The editor of the New York *Evening Post* has seen a private note from Panama, written on the 12th of this month, in which it is mentioned that Mr. Caleb Cushing had arrived at Aspinwall, and had left for Carthagena on the 10th in a war steamer, the Yantic. Mr. Cushing was on his way to Bogota, where he expected to arrive about the end of December. He expected to spend ten or fifteen days there, and get back to Washington early in February, before Congress expires. Mr. Cushing has been sent to Bogota with full powers from our Government to close a contract for

**A Canal Across the Isthmus,**

towards which it is said our Government is ready to promise a guarantee of a million of dollars, probably part of the sum needed to make a survey. It is asserted General Grant has been consulted about the Panama Ship Canal, and that he is warmly in favor of the scheme. It is said that he thinks its speedy construction necessary to preserve our commercial and naval supremacy, and our empire on the Pacific. It is rumored Mr. Cushing has been examining maps to report upon the most feasible line for the canal, and that he is convinced that the canal must be built at or very near the line of the present Panama Railroad, and that the canal company and the railroad company ought to be one.

### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

**The Turco-Greek Question—The Steamer Columbia Sustains Damage in a Storm.**

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Times* and *Standard* of this city have editorials to-day on the subject of the proposed conference to settle the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece. Both journals condemn the project as useless.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—The *Independance Belge* says the prospects of a conference are reassuring.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Athens, dated on Thursday last, says the Foreign Minister of Greece has officially declared that that Government is ready to make any sacrifice for the maintenance of her rights and independence.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The French Chambers will assemble on January 18.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday under sail, having lost her screw in a gale when a few days out from New York for Glasgow.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of the City Controller for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred ($21,500) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the City Controller for the year 1869, to be applied as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Controller and chief clerk, five thousand one hundred ($5100) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of thirteen assistant clerks and one messenger, thirteen thousand eight hundred ($13,800) dollars.

Item 3. For books and stationery, fourteen hundred ($1400) dollars.

Item 4. For printing the annual statement of the Controller for the year 1868, and for preparing and printing annual statement for Finance Committee, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 5. For cleansing and care of office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 6. For incidental expenses and fuel, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of the City Treasurer for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty thousand one hundred dollars ($20,100) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the City Treasurer for the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of City Treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 2. For salaries of Chief Clerk, Paying Teller, Stock Clerk, Transfer Clerk, and Warrant Clerk, six thousand three hundred dollars ($6300).

Item 3. For salaries of Miscellaneous Clerks and Messenger, four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4800).

Item 4. For salaries of Temporary Clerks, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 5. For books, printing, and stationery, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 6. For advertising, etc., five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 7. For fuel, stamps required by act of Congress, office and other expenses, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Warrants shall be drawn by the City Treasurer.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for the Year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand three hundred ($37,300) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat to defray the following expenses, viz.:—

Item 1. For repairs to and equipment of boats and machinery, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 2. For fuel, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Item 3. For wages, nine thousand five hundred ($9500) dollars.

Item 4. For provisions, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 5. For insurance, wharfage, stationery, and incidentals, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Provided, That all the fuel, provisions, and other supplies shall be obtained by advertisement therefor, the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of City Commissioners to Pay the Expenses Incident to Making the Militia Enrolment.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-seven cents ($1462 47) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the militia enrolment for the year 1868, as follows:—

Item 1. To Thomas W. Price, for stationery and blank books to make militia enrolment, three hundred and four dollars and fifty cents ($304 50).

Item 2. To Albert D. Boileau, for copying militia enrolment list for record in office of City Commissioners, and for transcribing the same number of names for the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth in books provided for that purpose, eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($1187 97); and the warrants shall be drawn by the City Commissioners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance Limiting the Time for Opening Paved Streets to Lay Pipes and Sewers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That nothing contained in an ordinance entitled "An ordinance limiting the time for opening paved streets to lay pipes and sewers," approved the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, shall be taken or construed to prohibit or prevent the laying of service pipe for introducing gas, water, and drains into any dwelling or other building between the first day of December in any year and the first day of March following, but that it shall and may be lawful to lay such service pipe for the purpose aforesaid during said period, the provisions of the said ordinance to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall first approve of the same.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Grant Permission to Lay a Gas Main on Catharine and Diamond Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission is hereby granted to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to lay a main on Catharine street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; and on Diamond street, between Third and American streets.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.